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Daily Report

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Cameroon

IMF's Camdessus Arrives on 'Working Visit'

AB2912082589 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] The director general of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, Mr Michel Camdessus, has arrived in Yaounde at the start of his 3-day working visit to Cameroon. He was welcomed on arrival this afternoon by the minister of finance and some top IMF officials in Yaounde. Mr Camdessus will be working closely with government authorities tomorrow before being received in audience by the head of state.

Mr Camdessus, who flew in from Nigeria, has also held talks with authorities in Lagos. He said his visit is aimed at strengthening the fruitful relations between Cameroon and the IMF.

Gabon

Drilling on New 'Horizontal' Oil Well Completed

AB2812184889 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Text] The oil company Shell Gabon has just completed drilling the first horizontal oil well ever built in Africa. We say horizontal in contrast to the conventional vertical oil well. What interest is there in this horizontal oil well? The reserves of this oil well, located in the equatorial forest and called (Rabi 53), are estimated at 480 million barrels. Ultra modern drilling technology was used. Its output should be far greater than that of a conventional vertical oil well, since production is expected to exceed 6,000 barrels per day. The use of this modern technology, which is more expensive than that

of conventional technologies, should also help reduce the number of wells needed to develop the (Rabi Koumba) oil well. The environmental impact will thus be minimized, since the number of drilling sites will be reduced to a minimum.

This horizontal drill is 570 meters long and has a top 22 cm wide. It hovers over a well whose length exceeds 2,000 meters. It took more than 1 year to complete the drilling and [word indistinct]. Shell Gabon expects to drill several other wells of the same type in 1990 and thus be at the vanguard in this field. The (Rabi Koumba) oil well, which began production in January, will reach its maximum output of 135,000 barrels per day in early January 1990. [year as heard]

Zaire

Angolan Justice Minister Meets With Mobutu

EA2812214489 Bukavu Domestic Service in French
1630 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] The Angolan peace process, at the center of which is Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko in his capacity as mediator, is still in progress. This justifies the regular presence in Zaire of high-ranking Angolan officials.

The latest visit is that of the Angolan minister of justice, Mr Fernando van Dunem, who arrived in Gbadolite on Wednesday [27 December] and who was carrying a message from President dos Santos to his Zairean counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

At the end of a meeting with guide Mobutu Sese Seko on Wednesday evening, the Angolan official expressed his hope for a happy outcome of the peace process in Angola. Mr van Dunem returned to Luanda this morning.

Ethiopia

*Mengistu Seeks Better Ties to U.S., Israel

34000895B London AFRICA ANALYSIS
in English 10 Nov 89 p 2

[Text] Addis Ababa. The situation here is tense with unexplained movements of army troops and tanks. Gunfire can be heard almost every night, and with rebel forces said to be closing in on the capital some families have started moving out to the countryside. With military defeats in the north, President Mengistu Haile Mariam's position is becoming increasingly shaky. And an intense power struggle is said to be raging among the handful of surviving officers who ousted Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974.

Last week, Mengistu was strongly opposed in a meeting of the central committee of the ruling Workers Party of Ethiopia. Significantly, the opposition was spearheaded by the leader of the pro-Soviet faction within the leadership: Fikre Selassie Wogderes. On Tuesday, he was dismissed from his post as prime minister. Also an Amhara, he has long been regarded as Mengistu's likely successor in the event of a palace coup.

But Fikre Selassie, in his late 40s, was handicapped by his extravagant lifestyle. Early this year, he was placed under house arrest after the Air Force, of which he is a Lt. Col., demanded his dismissal. There were rumours then that he was involved in smuggling Wollega gold to India.

Mengistu is now keen to establish a rapprochement with the US and since Ethiopia has renewed diplomatic relations with Israel, he hopes that both Tel Aviv and the Jewish lobby in the US will come to his aid.

*Mengistu Receives Message From Chad's Habre

34000891A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 18 Nov 89 pp 1, 3

[Article: "President Mengistu Receives Message From Chadian Leader"]

[Text] (ENA)—President Mengistu Haile-Mariam received yesterday a message from Mr. Hissene Habre, the President of Chad.

The message from the Chadian leader focuses on further strengthening relations and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the mutual benefit of their two peoples, and President Habre expressed his confidence that Ethiopia and Chad will contribute their share to regional and continental peace and progress in accordance with the responsibility as members of the African fraternity.

President Habre also reiterated his country's commitment to the charter principles of the Organization of African Unity.

The message from President Hissene Habre to President Mengistu Haile-Mariam was delivered by Mr. Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the Foreign Minister of Chad, at a ceremony held at the Council of State secretariat.

During the ceremony, President Mengistu was briefed on the current situation in Chad and discussed with the Chadian envoy the contents of the message and various issues.

President Mengistu pointed out on the occasion that Ethiopia was greatly hopeful that the situation in Chad and the sub-region will be more stabilized and peace restored.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Assefa Wolde, Head of the European Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Abdel-Kadir Yassin, roving Ambassador in the office of the Chadian President, and Mr. Salim Taha, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of Chad in the PDRE [People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia].

*Soviet Delegation Briefed on Situation in North

34000899B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 18 Nov 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] (ENA)—Discussions were held here yesterday on further strengthening the existing relations and cooperation between the Council of state of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The discussions were held between the delegations of the two countries led by Comrade Dr Fasil Nahom, Minister and Head of the Legal and Foreign Relations Affairs Sector in the Council of State, and Comrade Mahtay R. Sagdiev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the President of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. Comrade Dr Fasil said that the existing friendly relations between the peoples and governments of Ethiopia and the USSR have their firm foundations in their unity of purpose and age old history.

Comrade Dr Fasil elaborated on the assistance rendered by the Soviet Union during the past 15 years in the political, economic and social fields of nation building endeavors, and said that the decision passed by the National Shengo to peacefully solve the problem in the northern part of the country has received the full support of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Dr Fasil also briefed the delegation on the new administrative structure of the PDRE.

Dr Fasil spoke of the war waged by the Woyane group to undermine the country's unity at the very time when the government is exerting immense efforts to accelerate the realization of economic development efforts to improve the livelihood of the people.

Dr Fasil informed the delegation that the recent Extraordinary Congress of the National Shengo had drawn up

a programme for averting the danger of war hovering over the northern parts of the country.

Regarding foreign policy of the country Dr Fasil stated that Ethiopia fully supports the objectives of the UN, the OAU [Organization of African Unity] and the Non-aligned Movement and maintains good relations and cooperations with neighboring countries and others in different continents based on equality and mutual benefit.

Comrade Sagdiev said on his part that the long-standing friendly relations between the two countries has widened and deepened especially after the eruption of the Ethiopian Revolution. He added that the current discussion is aimed at further strengthening the relations between the Council of State of Ethiopia and the USSR Supreme Soviet. The two countries will during the present talks create favorable conditions for consolidating common stands on national and international issues.

The Soviet delegation led by Comrade Mahtay R. Sagdiev arrived here yesterday on a working visit to Ethiopia, and was welcomed by Comrade Fasil Nahom.

***Regime Says TPLF Attack on Dessie Repulsed**

34000894B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 18 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] (ENA)—The National Revolutionary Campaign Centre (NRCC) announced yesterday that the anti-Ethiopia *Woyane* group is attempting to expand its area of operation to regions inhabited by different nationalities and that the Revolutionary Army and the People's Militia are engaged in containing the enemy's acts of wanton bloodshed and balkanization.

According to the NRCC, the Revolutionary Army in the area repulsed with high moral and courage the *Woyane* force that had recently mounted offensive from different fronts on the town of Dessie in South Wollo Administrative Region. It said the Revolutionary Army has expressed its readiness to crush any future *Woyane* offensive and that in the recent engagement the People's Militia and the local populace contributed to the effort by fighting alongside the army.

The NRCC recalled that even though the National Shengo had, during its Second Extraordinary Congress on Oct. 31, 1989, warned the *Woyane* group to desist forthwith its acts of bloodshed and attempt to dismember the country and to bring to roundtable peace talks any complaints which it may have, the latter had instead chosen to intensify the war.

The NRCC called on the people in the areas where the *Woyane* group has entrenched itself to repulse the nation's enemy by fighting without delay alongside the Revolutionary Army and the People's Militia, since failing to do so may result in untold suffering and damage in these localities.

The National Revolutionary Campaign Centre expressed high appreciation for the Revolutionary Army

which is fighting, with firmness, for the honour of the flag and the nation's integrity as well as for the People's Militia and all patriotic forces engaged alongside it. The NRCC also said the entire Ethiopian people, which has been mobilizing with great indignation, is standing behind those at the front.

***Coastal Guard Militia Trained in Assab**

34000891B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 18 Nov 89 p 1

[Article: "Coastal Guard Militia Trained"]

[Text] Assab (ENA)—People's Militia drawn from the Afar nationality of Assab Autonomous Region are serving alongside the regular army and navy in safeguarding the nation's coastal areas.

The Coastal Guard Militia, which was reorganized last April, owns its own motor boats and has been properly equipped and trained to operate under the command of the regular navy and the ground forces stationed in the area.

The initiative to train the militia force was taken by the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Committee of Assab Autonomous Region and the local administration, and the inhabitants of the locality by providing financial and material assistance.

The well-trained militia force is capable of both surface and marine combat, pursuing and destroying enemy forces and launching attacks from the sea on group targets.

Comrade Sub-Lieutenant Basazenew Abate, Commander of the Assab Para-Commando unit of the Navy and representative of the Coastal Militia, told journalists attending naval exercises staged by the trainees, that the militia force is assisting the regular marine commando in protecting coastal islands and beaches which are difficult to reach by large sea craft.

The coastal militia, whose operational zone stretches from Ras Duxera to Tiyyu, is guarding the country's sea coast from internal and external enemies and is providing cover for commercial ships.

The move to organize the Coastal Militia was inspired by the exemplary performance of a similar unit founded in 1980 with the task of repulsing the destructive activities of secessionist forces in the area.

Comrade Mohammed Ahmed Ali, member of the militia force, said that he was prompted to join the unit after witnessing the vile acts of the *Woyane* group and its instigators the secessionists in Eritrea, who are currently engaged in undermining the country's unity and committing atrocities against compatriots.

It is to be recalled that members of the Afar nationality in Assab Autonomous region have held mass gatherings in their respective localities recently to express their resolve and readiness to be deployed alongside the Revolutionary Army in the fight against divisive forces. Recruited members of the nationality are currently being trained to join the regular army.

***Defector Describes Inner Workings of TPLF**

34000898B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 15 Nov 89 p 2

[Article by Yohannes Lakew]

[Text] Ato Gebre Medhin Araya was a former member of the terrorist organization calling itself the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF). He had served the organization for over 12 years in different capacities. He held the title of head of the finance department of the terrorist organization until he divorced himself from the bandit organization a few months ago. Along with Ato Abraham Yayeh, another Ethiopian who did likewise, Ato Gebre Medhin recently gave a detailed exposition of the activities of the "TPLF", in interviews he held with reporters of the Voice of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Television Service. Excerpts of the interviews follow:

Ato Gebre Medhin was first asked when he joined the Woyane bandit organization, as well as how and why he decided to abandon the group. He says that he has several reasons for leaving the organization which he had served for over 12 years. "It was after some years of working with this organization that I was awakened to the realization that the causes which the Woyane group promotes are absolutely contrary to the interests of the Ethiopian people and therefore unacceptable to my conscience." Further elaborating on this point, Ato Gebre Medhin said. "I was to learn afterwards that the 'TPLF' had no leadership of its own. As an organization created by the 'EPLF' [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] the Woyane group only helped to propagate the causes of the 'EPLF' which is to carve off Eritrea from the Motherland. I could not subscribe to the view that Eritrea is a 'colony' of Ethiopia. Besides, I had strong objections to one of the aims of the 'TPLF' which is to separate Tigray from Ethiopia and set up a government of its own. I have sufficient evidences to substantiate all these. And above all, I was grieved to learn that one of the aims of this organization is to 'help' all nationalities desiring to break away from the Motherland and form their own governments. This is something that I can simply not accept, and I therefore decided to quit this organization. I could not get along with this organization which is seeking to bring about a total disintegration of Ethiopia. It was in accordance with this decision of mine that I submitted myself to the Ethiopian Embassy in the Sudan. I was received with loving kindness by the Ethiopian Embassy in Khartoum which facilitated my safe return to my country. I have no other objective at this moment except to expose the evil intentions of this terrorist organization calling itself the 'TPLF'."

Ato Gebre Medhin was also asked to elaborate on the formative processes of this organization. He said, "The idea of forming such an organization originated around the year 1973 E.C. in the campus of what is now the Addis Ababa University. The student movement operating at the time created favorable conditions for this idea to take root. Besides, a certain Meles Tekle, the whereabouts of whom I do not know at present, played a decisive role in the formation of this organization. Meles had strong relations with the 'EPLF'. Along with Meles Zenawi from Eritrean region, meles Tekle recruited Eritrean-born Tigreans under this association which was then known as 'MAGEBT'."

From the very beginning, Meles and his close associates made it a point to recruit into this organization people whose level of consciousness was rather low. The recruited members then made their way to Eritrea to seek training from "EPLF" members. It was after some time of training that they returned to Tigray to begin anti-unity activities."

Ato Gebre Medhin was also asked to comment on why and how he decided to join this group knowing fully well, from the beginning, that the objectives of "TPLF" were not in keeping with the interests of the Ethiopian people. He replied, "It is true that I joined this organization in 1976. Before that, I used to sympathize with members of this group for reasons I do not know myself. I was just excited by the idea of establishing a government of Tigray. I had only basic academic schooling and no political education whatsoever. I am still wondering how I happened to be deceived by the propaganda of these tribalist-minded people. I feel terribly guilty about it. My conscience nags me continually. I was a government employee in Maichew when one Aregawi Berhe approached me to brainwash me with these treacherous ideas. I was lured instantly, quit my job and took to the bush with the bandits."

Ato Gebre Medhin went on to explain, "Of course, the former members themselves felt the need to alter, for tactical reasons, the wordings of the organizational programme. In the words of Aregawi Berhe, any demonstration of concern only for the well-being of the people of Tigray would only help expose our narrow Nationalism. We should not speak only for Tigray alone. We have to alter the wordings of our programme. Otherwise, educated Ethiopians at home and abroad would not accept us. They would identify us as narrow nationalists. It is better if we include on our programme one other objective—'building the new Ethiopia' on the basis of equality and justice."

Things were to take quite a different course, however, Ato Gebre Medhin explained. He said, "After the idea of struggling for Ethiopia was suggested, some members of the group, without informing the other members of the central committee, immediately left for the Sudan. These were Abay Tsehai, Meles Zenawi and Sibhat Nega. After a brief stay in the Sudan, these people came back with what came to be known as the 1976 Manifesto."

The new manifesto made no mention of the need for struggling on behalf of the Ethiopian people. In fact, it specified that there is no need for such a nation-wide struggle. Our aim is to found a Tigray republican government. Besides, the programme promotes the idea of allowing the different nationalities of the country to establish governments of their own. Copies of the new programme were then distributed to those in the forests. Accidentally, some copies fell in the hands of members of the then operating EPRP [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party]. This brought a concrete proof for the EPRP to accuse the "TPLF" of tribalism and narrow nationalism. It was after this disclosure of the aims of the organization that the "TPLF" began waning in its popularity. Mistrust and suspicion arose among members. The authors of the new manifesto were openly challenged. The foundation of the terrorist organization was shaken, causing some members to flee to the Sudan and others to surrender. Still others expressed a clear opposition against those who bore responsibility for what has emerged, but they were immediately put under control and eliminated by the extremists like Abay Tsehai and Meles Zenawi.

To add fuel to the fire, the same group of extremists like Meles Zenawi went back to the Sudan again and brought another programme which made no secret of the real objectives of the "TPLF"—to carve off Eritrea from the rest of Ethiopia, to found a "Republic of Tigray" and to help other nationalities to establish their own governments. All these were done with the support provided them by the organization which created them—the "EPLF".

***TPLF Defector Discusses Group's Origins**

34000898A Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIA HERALD
in English 9 Nov 89 pp 2-3

[Article by Zenebe Nigatu]

[Text] The renegade bandit group which calls itself "TPLF" [Tigre People's Liberation Front] currently engaged in a destructive campaign to destabilize national unity and integrity has exposed the inhabitants of Tigray and then neighboring regions to sufferings of excruciating proportions.

At a time when this bandit group characterized by narrow nationalism and anti-Ethiopia mania is seriously endangering the very unity of the country, Ato Abraha Yayne, who was member of the "TPLF" gave himself up to the government in full realization of the fact that the group stands totally against the interests of the Ethiopian people. The following is one in a series of presentations as regards the genesis of the "TPLF" and is based on the answers Ato Abraha gave to questions posed to him by reporters.

The Tigray movement started in Addis Ababa in 1974-75 under the name 'MAGEBT', (Tigray People's Progressive Association). The objective of the Association was to closely examine, study and have full comprehension of

nationality issues in Tigray region and find a solution within the framework of the Ethiopian nation.

A limited number of individuals started to wage a struggle at a place known as Dedebit in Shire area. Many people were unaware of this movement. Only a handful of people were in the know. According to paper prepared by one of the founders of the association, the strategy of the struggle was to establish a democratic Ethiopia imbued with equality. This was to be achieved through waging a national struggle and resolving the national question.

Previously, a bitter and broad-based struggle was going on in Eritrea region under the so-called Jebha. This group which recognized the problem of the inhabitants of Tigray tried to use 'MAGEBT' to pursue and further the former's motives. Thus, Jebha assisted the association by way of training and arming the 'MAGEBT' forces and drafting plans of action.

However, the measures taken by Jebha in this direction were not meant to resolve the problems of the inhabitants of Tigray. Jebha was well aware of the fact that the groups in Eritrea region will not achieve their objective unless the inhabitants of Tigray region resorted to rebellion. As is well known, the inhabitants of Tigray and Eritrea regions have many similarities. They are neighbors linked by intermarriages, speak the same language and have the same culture. Thus Jebha has helped 'MAGEBT' in consolidating its stature.

While 'MAGEBT' was carrying out its activities, the EPRP [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party] moved to Tigray region and established its stronghold. Thus a glaring contradiction cropped up between the MAGEBT turned "TPLF" and the "EPRP". The EPRP said that it will struggle to establish a people's government. But the "TPLF" claimed that it is waging a national struggle. As a consequence of this conflict, the "TPLF" and "EPLF" [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] aligned themselves to destroy Jebha.

By and large, the "TPLF" was established by the group in Eritrea to advance their own interests—that of dismembering Eritrea from the rest of Ethiopia. Some individuals infiltrated into the leadership of 'MAGEBT' "to expedite and bring about the independence of Eritrea". Without the knowledge of leadership of 'MAGEBT', a programme was at variance with the former 'MAGEBT' programme which consisted in resolving the Tigray issue within the framework of Ethiopian unity. The programme which was drafted by individuals like Melles Zenawi (an inhabitant of Eritrea) who were involved in political work states, "We shall establish the republic of Tigray, we are fighting in favor of establishing an independent republic of Tigray by dissociating it from Ethiopia."

The programme which was distributed in the Sudan fell in the hands of EPRP which started its own propaganda work using it as a point of departure. However, the 'MAGEBT' leadership in Tigray did not have the chance

to see the programme. The EPRP did agitation work to the effect that 'MAGEBT' is a group waging a narrow nationalist struggle with the purpose of fomenting hatred for the Amhara nationality, and subsequently establishing the 'Tigray Republic'.

While making efforts to refute EPRP propaganda alleging that it is meant to sow seeds of confusion in Tigray region, 'MAGEBT' leadership received the programme from the Sudan. Upon reading and examining the programme, the leaders posed a question to Melles and Co. They asked "Why did you draft a programme which aims at establishing the Tigray republic instead of aiming at establishing and building a democratic Ethiopia?" The distorted and confusing reply they received was as follows: "Since nationalities do not trust one another, they have to struggle separately and the founding of the republic can even go as far as secession. In due course, we shall issue another publication with a correction." One of the drafters said in an article that this "mistake could bring about heated controversies. But we have deliberately overlooked this mistake in order to forge ahead with mutual trust." It is not difficult to realize that these individuals wanted to make a "republic" out of Tigray as they wish to make a "republic" out of Eritrea.

***Rebel Abuses Alleged in North Gondar Region**

340608964 Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 10 Nov 89 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Inhabitants of Wolkayit Take Up Arms Against Woyanes"]

[Text] In opposition to the atrocities being committed by the Woyane unit operating in their locality, the inhabitants of Wolkayit Province, North Gondar Administrative Region, have begun armed struggle against the bandits.

This was disclosed by the inhabitants of the province dislocated by the destructive activities of the Woyanes, to a reporter of ADDIS ZEMEN who had been to the area recently.

The inhabitants of the area said that the Woyane unit operating in the area, besides its anti-unity and anti-religion activities has imprisoned many people who are opposed to its sinister objective.

Among the interviewees who bitterly explained the crimes being perpetrated by the Woyane unit was Ato Aberre Hagos. Ato Aberre is 62 years old. As a result of the destructive activities of the bandits, he had been dislocated from his locality in Wolkayit Province. Despite his old age and disruption of normal daily life activities, he has displayed stamina and love for the unity of the Motherland by exposing the crimes of the Woyane unit and steering the people's militia and inhabitants of North Gondar Administrative Region.

Asked to comment on the background of his life, Ato Aberre said: "I was born and brought up in the ridge of Tekezze, Wolkayit Province. Throughout my life I have lived happily being engaged as a farmer. I have never seen any group which attempted to divide Tigray and Amhara nationalities based on ethnicity.

"We have lived together in harmony, intermarried and interacted through daily activities. We speak each other's language. We are the same in culture, tradition and physical complexion. However, since the beginning of the ganging up of the so-called Woyane, everything is changing. They say that the government is up to indiscriminately eliminate all people who speak the Tigrigna language. They had resorted to looking at us with hatred. And ultimately, they told us their true feelings that they are anti-Amhara."

Ato Aberre Hagos stated that despite the terrors and crimes of the "Woyane" group, the inhabitants of Wolkayit Province, imbued with patriotism, have continued the struggle against the bandit elements. He expressed with bitter feelings the indignation and anger of the inhabitants of Wolkayit over the traitorous activities of the bandits, and said that the people in the area are engaged in a bitter struggle to crush the Woyanes.

Ato Aberre also stated the forceful and heavy taxation levied against the inhabitants of Wolkayit. According to the same interviewee, the bandits even put tax on hens, goats and sheep sold in the markets, and often forced peasants in the area to sell their products in a neighbouring country. The bandits also force peasants to plough for them on lands forcefully taken from the inhabitants of the area.

Describing the anti-religious activity of the bandits, Ato Aberre recalled that they had tried to use one church in the locality as a storehouse for their ammunition and plundered invaluable treasure of another church. Moreover, he said the bandits are still using churches as both stores and fortress thereby making them targets for attack.

In conclusion, he noted the determination of the inhabitants of Wolkayit to continue the war until the bandits evacuate from the area.

The other interviewee, a young peasant, Eshete Mengiste, who escaped from the prison of the bandits, described the inhuman crimes being committed by the bandits in bitter feelings. He said that as a result of the destructive activities of the bandits, normal farming activity has ceased, the bandits have slaughtered the oxen, levied heavy taxes on products and most of all they are trying to force young people to side along with them.

Being an eye-witness, Eshete Mengiste said, "I had been imprisoned by the bandits and I have seen the brutal murder of people who stand against the bandits." He said even foreign enemies would not commit such crimes as the ones being perpetrated by "Woyanes" and expressed concern for those who are still in prison. He

shared the views of Ato Aberre Hagos on the anti-religious activities of the "Woyanes" who, he said are even murdering priests as well as defying rituals and observances.

Finally, he urged members of his community and the Ethiopian people at large to deal a crushing blow against the "Woyanes" group.

***Government Cites Witnesses to TPLF Mayhem**

34000896B Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD
in English 16 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Woyane Atrocities—Eye-Witness Account; Inhabitants of Chilga Rise Up Against Terrorists"]

[Text] North Gondar is one of the regions where the peaceful life of its inhabitants is disrupted by the wicked acts of the Woyane.

In Arma-Cheho students could no longer go to schools and priests could no more give church services.

Besides preventing citizens from carrying out their day-to-day activities, the Woyanes are actively engaged in abducting children and youngsters to force their parents pay ransom money. Many inhabitants of the region have suffered from such cruel acts.

One of these persons, Ato Chekulu Abitew, a fifty-five-year-old peasant who is a father of twelve, told ADDIS ZEMEN recently that he has enlisted himself as member of People's Militia to fight against the bandit group.

He said: As you can see I am a middle-aged peasant. At this age I deserve to cultivate my land and get rest at my leisure time. Unfortunately, the Woyanes have unleashed war on us and I am forced to take up arms against them. The inhabitants in this area are surprised to learn that the Woyanes are preaching that Eritrea is an 'Independent state'.

The bandit group has clearly come out as a gang that stands against the interests of the people. The group has robbed my cattle and the grain which I had stored. The group has also kidnaped my child and forced me to pay ransom money."

However, he said, the inhabitants of upper Arma-Cheho have nothing against those of Tigray, as the inhabitants of both regions have co-existed for years on end.

"But the Woyane group has altered this; and we are determined to put an end to its acts of banditry," Ato Chekulu concluded.

Similarly Asrat Alemu, a former high-school student who has joined grade student in Fassilidas High School in Gondar. I quit my education for personal reasons and started to earn a living as a farmer. Since the Woyanes penetrated our area my friends and myself had to give up our farming occupation. The Woyane group has also destroyed development infrastructure in the area.

"The bridge linking our area with Humera was destroyed by the Woyane group which has caused the closure of schools and set fire to books and other educational materials belonging to the school. Three elementary schools have become out of operation because of the disruption of peace in the area.

"Today the inhabitants of lower Arma-Cheho are not seeing these developments with folded arms. Many have joined the People's Militia and engaged in the fight against the bandit group."

Ato Hailu Malede, another interviewee, said that Arma-Cheho was an area where the inhabitants used to lead a peaceful and happy life.

"However, he said, "this peaceful life was disrupted by these warmongering and triggerhappy elements. Our possessions were robbed, our children were abducted and schools were razed to the ground. Bridges and clinics were destroyed. Our religious leaders were detained by the bandit group.

"I'm not giving a second-hand information," he told the paper adding that he has personally experienced the atrocities of the Woyane group which has taken away all his belongings and made an attempt on his life. He said that one of his sons had fallen while resisting Woyane atrocities. His second son is still struggling against the Woyane group. He noted that the inhabitants of Arma-Cheho are more than ever determined to wipe out this anti-people bandit group.

Kenya

40 Somalis Surrender to Authorities

EA2812102289 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Forty Somalis who confessed to have illegally acquired Kenyan identity cards (ID's) and settled in Tana River district (eastern Kenya), yesterday surrendered to the government, and requested that they be given security men to escort them back to Somalia together with their families and livestock.

The Somalis, who handed back their illegally acquired ID's to the Garsen District officer, Mr Richard Kirundi, explained that they acquired the ID's in the sixties, whereupon they settled at Danisa village, about 10 km from Garsen town.

Speaking to the KENYA NEWS AGENCY, the area district commissioner, Mr Peter Raburu, said that the government will give the aliens the necessary security back to Somalia. He thanked them for having volunteered to return the documents, and appealed to others, who may have Kenyan ID's which were wrongfully acquired, to follow suit.

Minister Declares 'Crackdown' on Smugglers*EA2812195089 Nairobi KNA in English
1309 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Excerpts] Migori, 28 December—The minister for regional development Mr John Okwango and the South Nyanza acting district commissioner Mr Muli Malombe have declared a crackdown on smugglers. They said the current shortage of sugar, wheat flour and other essential commodities in Migori sub-district were artificial and would not be condoned. Mr Okwango and Mr Malombe were addressing businessmen in Migori town at Migori Teachers Training College playground on Wednesday [29 December].

The minister told the businessmen that he was forced to call the meeting following an outcry from the members of the public that there was an acute shortage of sugar, wheat flour and other essential commodities in the area. He pointed out that he had checked with the manager of the National Cereals and Produce Board Migori branch and the record showed that Migori town alone was supplied with 900 bags of sugar during Christmas holidays. The minister wondered where the sugar had gone since it had not been sold to Wanachi [citizens]. Mr Okwango warned that any wholesaler or retailer who would be found smuggling sugar or any essential commodity would have his licence withdrawn. [passage omitted]

Mr Okwango told Wanachi to ensure that any suspect arrested for hoarding or smuggling sugar was taken to court. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Correspondent on Travels With SPM in South***AB2812085189 London BBC World Service
in English 1615 GMT 27 Dec 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Somali Patriotic Movement, the SPM, is the latest group to emerge in opposition to the government of President Siad Barre. The SPM is largely made up of Ogadeni defectors from the Somali Army, and they are said to be thinking about some alliance with the SNM [Somali National Movement], the main rebel group in the north. The SPM claims to have been involved in clashes in and around the main southern town of Kismaayo. Journalist Mr Lakozo is just back after traveling with the SPM in the south. Akua Mosowa asked him if he had seen any evidence to fighting.

[Begin recording] [Lakozo] No, I did not see any fighting. The areas where I traveled had been taken over by the SPM forces some time previously, and the local populations seem to feel confident that there would not be any resumption of the fighting. They were very, very nervous about coming back to their dwellings in the towns. The majority of people that I met were still living in the bush,

and they had abandoned their shops and their houses in the main district centers and were only just beginning to fill [words indistinct] again. The fighting itself seems to be concentrated around Kismaayo. There are not any other very important strategic centers in the south.

[Mosuwa] [words indistinct] from where they get their military support?

[Lakozo] The SPM, having come mainly from the government forces, appear to have brought the best of their weapons with them. Now, they are very lightly armed. The people that I saw did not have any heavy weapons. They have no vehicles, they have no anti-aircraft weapons. They, of course, maintain that they have absolutely no outside support at all, and there is no evidence that there is any outside support. Both of the countries bordering Somalia, where the SPM is fighting, are very hostile to the SPM in Kenya, and they have apparently lost their base of support in Ethiopia. [as heard] So, it seems that they are relying entirely on the support that they have inside the country.

[Musowa] What about stories that there is imminently an alliance with the SNM, the main Somali opposition movement.

[Lakozo] Well, of course, the SNM has been operating for very much longer than the SPM, and they have had some degree of success in the north. Colonel (Bashir Ali) told me that SPM forces were taking part in the fighting around Hargeisa in alliance with the other groups. Now, there has been a meeting about 6 weeks ago between representatives of the SPM and the SNM. Apparently at that meeting, they stated that they intended to join both forces under one commander. This new military joint force will be called the Somali National Army, and the man proposed as commander of the joint forces is Colonel (Ahmed Omadias), who has been operating in the north. Now, he has not declared himself for the SNM or the SPM, so he appeared to be acceptable to both as commander of the joint forces.

[Musowa] How durable can an alliance between the SNM and SPM be, given that allegiance to both organizations is essentially ethnic.

[Lakozo] Well, all Somali affairs are affected by clan politics. The present situation seems to be that everybody is united in their opposition to the government. When I asked people that I met who their enemy was, they said the government and any supporters of Mohamed Siad Barre. There is a very, very strong ethnic [words indistinct] to the entire war. The (Mahaan) clan of the president was very much seen as the enemy of everybody else. [end recording]

Tanzania

Party Leader on East European Changes

EA2812193789 Nairobi KNA in English 1235 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 28 Dec (PANA)—Chief party ideologist in Tanzania late Wednesday said political changes under way in Eastern Europe should not worry Tanzanians.

Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, regarded as one of the country's hardliners of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM] Party, said changes sweeping socialist nations in Europe have been caused by circumstances not resembling those in Tanzania.

Socialism cannot be separated from democracy, he said, in reference to lack of political freedom in Eastern Europe.

Tanzania is a socialist country which has special relations with Eastern Europe. The deposed and executed Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu visited Tanzania in 1988 along with his wife Elena, also executed.

"Tanzanians should not be swayed by sweeping changes in socialist countries in Europe, since conditions which gave room for current changes do not exist here," said Ngombale, who is the head of the ideology, political education and training of CCM's National Executive Committee.

He urged his countrymen to continue to pursue socialism, and defend what he called "true socialist principles".

Uganda

CPC Group Briefs Official on June 'Riots'

EA2812215789 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1400 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] The vice chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Haji Musa Kigongo, has reaffirmed the movement's principles of nonalignment and noninterference in matters of other sovereign nations in the world. Haji Kigongo was responding to a briefing by a visiting Chinese Communist Party delegation on the consolidation of stability after the June anti-people riot in Beijing and other Chinese cities.

He told the delegation, which is led by a deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Jiang Guanghua, that the NRM believed that internal affairs of any country can best be solved by the citizens of that country.

On bilateral relations between China and Uganda, Haji Kigongo expressed gratitude to China for her contribution to the economic rehabilitation of Uganda through

projects like Kibimba rice scheme and road constructions being undertaken in the country by a Chinese firm, (Fiasco)

He also briefed the delegation on the political program of the NRM. He said the NRM administration is broad-based and is committed to the establishment of democracy through resistance councils.

Responding to an invitation to the NRM to visit China, Haji Kigongo said the movement encourages such exchange of visits not only because they deepen mutual understanding, but also provide greater opportunity to learn about each other's experience in development.

Minister Explains Government's Tenure Extension

EA2812213589 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1400 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr Anthony Butele, has told the people of Arua District that the decision to extend the period of the NRC [National Resistance Council] for 5 years was taken in good faith and for the interest of the people of Uganda. Mr Butele and other members of the NRC from Arua District were addressing a joint meeting of the district development committee and the district resistance council in Arua town, at the end of a tour of the district.

The minister explained that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] has a 10-point program of action to rehabilitate the country's political, social, and economic life which was ruined during the first governments because of bad leadership.

He pointed out that for the government to complete the program, it was found necessary that the NRM should continue in office for 5 more years, during which (?it) will be able to put the country in a better position socially, economically, and politically. The government also want more time to assist in the writing of the new constitution which will guard the future destiny of Uganda.

Speaking about security in the district, Mr Butele appealed to all patriotic people in West Nile to be vigilant against unscrupulous elements who want to cause trouble in the district. He also called civil servants to be dedicated to their duties. [passage omitted]

*Conflict Erupts Between Zairian-Based Rebels

34000892A Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 4 Nov 89 p 12

[Article by John Nzinjah]

[Text] A serious conflict has erupted between notorious Rwenzururu rebel leader Richard Kinyamusitu and the

Fanahasi Kibaku, a mass mobilizer of former Deputy Minister of Lands, Minerals and Water Department, Amon Bazira.

Fanahasi was chairman of Kasese District Land Committee in Obote's regime. He was also a supporter of Bazira.

A reliable source said that on October 19 this year at a Zairian village, Busolholho, in the home of one Kamunobwa, Kinyamusitu is said to have corked a gun and pointed it at Kibaku with intent to murder him. One of Kinyamusitu's bodyguard got hold of his master's gun before he pulled the trigger.

The source added that the conflict originated from the recent murder of people in Kasese District by what is now being described as Bazira's wing of blood thirsty rebels.

According to the Parish Chief of Kiroro, Mr Onoziforo Kule, Kinyamusitu crossed into Uganda with a big contingent of armed criminals. It is alleged that Kinyamusitu wanted to commit suicide as he arrived at one of his hiding caves in the Rwenzori mountains.

Meanwhile the civilians who had evacuated their homes in the mountains, are beginning to resettle. The District Administrator, Mr Peter Teko, Lokeris, and the District Executive Secretary, Mr Bamusedde Bwambale, are currently holding public rallies in the affected areas.

While in Kilembe on Tuesday, the DA appealed to the people to continue cooperating with NRA [National Resistance Army]. He described rebels as terrorists who only wanted to disrupt people's development efforts.

***Rebels Ask To Surrender to Authorities**

34000892B Kampala THE NEW VISION
in English 8 Nov 89 pp 1, 12

[Article by Charles Ochan]

[Text] Remnants of the Uganda People's Army (UPA) rebels in Teso have written letters to the security committees in Kapelebyong and Amuria counties expressing willingness to surrender to the NRA [National Resistance Army].

A total of 19 letters have so far been received from those UPA rebels. Notable among them is one written by Engineer Joseph Chegem, a UPA political coordinator. Another letter was received from one Eilor, a UPA rebel commander in Amuria. In his letter, Eilor accused those who had lured them into the bush and ended up letting them down.

He stated that they were willing to join hands with the government. But he never indicated when they would surrender.

The NRC [National Resistance Council] member for Kapelebyong, county, Mr Silvester Atuta, said that the county security committees are now able to contact various rebel leaders in the area. He cited Nyada village where they were able to meet Joseph Ekujo with eight other rebels who also expressed willingness to surrender to the NRA.

During the weekend, reports were received of 47 rebels who had also vowed to give up the government. By Saturday, the 47 men had already entered Kapelebyong trading center.

In another development, 42 rebels also surrendered with three guns to the NRA at Obalanga subcounty. And in Achoa, five rebels surrendered with two guns. While in Kapelebyong nine gave up to the authorities. They carried two guns.

Meanwhile, RCs [Resistance Committees] and the commander of the 103 Brigade in Kapelebyong have come out with resolutions aimed at restoring peace in the area.

The measures include, among others, that the NRA suspends the search-and-cordon operations in the villages of Kapelebyong and instead political commissars should politicize the masses.

Government Notes Ivorian Leader's Interview

*MB2812170489 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast, says it is up to the South African Government to make the first move to end black Africa's diplomatic boycott.

In an interview with the [word indistinct] French daily newspaper, LE MONDE, in Abidjan, President Houphouet-Boigny opened the door for diplomatic relations with South Africa.

He said that South Africa had not yet asked him to establish diplomatic ties, and it was not up to him to make the first move.

President Houphouet-Boigny, Africa's longest serving leader, has evoked criticism from most African states for his long standing policy of dialogue with South Africa.

After his recent meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny, President F. W. de Klerk, of South Africa, said he hoped to establish diplomatic ties with the Ivory Coast. At that time, the Ivory Coast declined to comment on [words indistinct] with South Africa.

[Johannesburg International Service in English at 1520 GMT on 28 December adds in a similar report, during the "Africa South" program: "A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, in Pretoria, said they've noted with interest the comments made by the Ivorian leader in the newspaper interview, though they were not in the position to make a formal statement until the Ivorian leader's comments had been studied in depth."]

Pik Botha Reacts to Issue of Ivorian Ties

*MB2812113089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1118 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 28 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Thursday [28 December] said the question of the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast was the subject of discussions between the two governments.

As soon as greater clarity had been obtained, further comment would be made available.

Rabbi Cited on Tutu Remarks on Palestinians

*MB2812102389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1012 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 28 SAPA—Archbishop Desmond Tutu's statement during his recent visit to Israel that "God is on the side of the Palestinians" was an aberration of the Bible which "gives the children of Israel right to the holy land", Johannesburgs Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris said in a statement to SAPA on Thursday [28 December].

He said Archbishop Tutu, as a clergyman, should appreciate that all spiritual leaders "should be doing their very best in every situation to...encourage moderates to come together for meaningful negotiations towards satisfactory solutions" in areas of conflict wherever they occur.

Mr Harris said while Arabs refused to allow access to Jewish holy places, Israel allowed all religions free access "otherwise the archbishop could not have visited Bethlehem".

The Rabbi said Israel was the only democracy in the Middle East.

He also welcomed and supported State President F.W. de Klerk's call to all religious groups to build a future based on the biblical principles of truth justice and equality.

Trade Surplus With Israel Said Decreasing

*MB2812115589 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 28 Dec 89 p 3*

[By Zilla Efrat]

[Text] The balance of trade between Israel and SA [South Africa] still favours SA but the gap is closing to Israel's benefit.

In the SA-Israel Chamber of Commerce annual report Israeli counsellor for commercial and economic affairs in SA Jossi Peri says exports from Israel to SA in 1989 should show a vast improvement over 1988.

Exports from Israel amounted to \$115m in 1988, but Peri expects this figure to be well in excess of \$130m for 1989. But SA's exports to Israel should be about \$200m in 1989.

SA's ambassador to Israel J.L. Viljoen says the flow of goods between the two countries grew 3 per cent to reach \$339m 1988, with SA's exports to Israel amounting to \$209m.

Peri says Israel is keen to promote exports to close the gap that still exists in SA's favour.

Added value products in the high technology field constitute a major portion of Israel's exports to SA. These include medical equipment, telecommunications systems, computerised irrigation systems and measuring equipment.

Viljoen says the Israel authorities are looking into ways of overcoming some of the non-tariff impediments on imports into Israel from SA.

Government Seeks Immigrants From GDR

*MB2912050789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2204 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 28 SAPA—The SA [South Africa] Government is seeking skilled immigrants from

East Germany according to a statement issued by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria.

The statement said the South African missions in Bonn and Munich (West Germany), Vienna (Austria), and Berne (Switzerland) had been informed that immigrants from East Germany would be considered if suitably qualified.

The Department of Manpower would, after taking into account the availability of suitably qualified South Africans for specific posts, attempt to place the immigrants in suitable employment with South African employers, the statement said.

Every South African mission abroad gave continuous attention to the recruitment of suitable immigrants whose capital, entrepreneurship, experience or skills could be of particular value to South Africa, it said. The statement stressed that before any immigrant was employed, it was ascertained through the Department of Manpower if a suitably qualified South African was not available for the post.

The Department of Home Affairs denied a claim by a United Democratic Front (UDF) official that it has sent a delegation to Europe to seek immigrants from East Germany and other socialist countries.

The statement said an advertisement relating to the seeking of East German immigrants had been placed in a West German newspaper on November 4.

The UDF condemned the recruitment of skilled manpower outside South Africa, saying there were many skilled unemployed blacks and young educated people who could be trained to fill the gap.

The categories in which South Africa is seeking East Germany immigrants include a range of engineers, persons qualified in branches of the computer sciences, various types of engineering technicians and technologists, accountants, doctors, geophysicists, geologists, quantity surveyors, metallurgists, microbiologists and three categories of artisans.

UDF's Morobe Welcomes ANC Leaders' Passports

*MB2812115189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 28 SAPA—The news of the issuing of passports to seven released ANC [African National Congress] leaders was a welcome development, the United Democratic Front (UDF) said on Thursday [28 December].

UDF Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe told SAPA:

"As responsible and disciplined members of the ANC, it should be expected that in utilising these passports they (the seven) will always place the interests of our people in front."

He said the right for anyone to travel and to speak their mind should never be denied.

"Therefore, as part of the ongoing campaign against white minority rule, the fight for travel not to be a secretarian privilege will continue until free travel is entrenched for all South Africans black or white," he said.

Mr Morobe said contrary to news reports on Thursday, the ANC leaders' trip to Lusaka would be more of a "briefing and debriefing session" than an important decision-making event.

The travellers are expected to speak to the ANC leadership in Lusaka of their prison experiences and their meetings with still incarcerated ANC leader Nelson Mandela and near current policy decisions made by the banned organisation's head office, Mr Morobe added.

Official Cited on Passports

*MB2812123289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1213 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 28 SAPA—The Department of Home Affairs has confirmed no travel restrictions have been placed on the passports which were granted to the seven released ANC [African National Congress] members.

A spokesman for the department, Charles Theron, was quoted by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news as saying the passports were valid for a period of one year. They were open for travel to all countries.

Meanwhile, two of the seven members of the group, Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Motsoaledi, on Thursday [28 December] welcomed the government's decision in granting them passports.

They told SABC's political news staff in Pretoria they were excited and pleased and the news.

They said they were confident their applications would be successful from the very beginning.

Opposition Officials Discuss Lusaka ANC Talks

*MB2812122589 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 28 Dec 89 p 1*

[By Charlene Smith]

[Text] Seven top internal ANC [African National Congress] leaders, including Walter Sisulu, will travel to Lusaka within the first two weeks of January to attend what is being called the most significant conference on the future of SA [South Africa] by anti-apartheid leaders in at least three decades.

Sketchy plans for the talks were firmed and advanced within hours of yesterday's late afternoon confirmation by the Department of Home Affairs that passports had

been granted for one year to recently released ANC leaders, Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Elias Motsoaledi, Wilton Mkwayi, Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba, as well as Govan Mbeki—released in 1987.

Oscar Mpetha who was released in October with Sisulu, holds a passport, although it is believed he will not travel to Lusaka because of ill-health.

The ANC in Lusaka, local ANC leaders themselves and other anti-apartheid leaders and observers emphasised the importance of the talks.

"Not only will it be great reunion of old comrades who have fulfilled historical missions, but the leaders of the ANC who have been living among us will be able to convey their views of the internal situation to their colleagues outside the country."

Morobe, the internal ANC members as well as political observers said the meeting was extremely important after the recent adoption of the Harare Declaration—the ANC negotiations blueprint—by internal anti-apartheid movements, and just before the expected late January or early February release of Nelson Mandela.

Mlangeni, who shouted "hooray, hooray" on being told he had been granted a passport said the group would be going for consultations on a number of issues including negotiations.

He was not sure precisely when they would leave for the talks. Motsoaledi said the decision would be taken by the MDM's NRC [National Reception Committee]. NRC officials said they would meet within the week to discuss the upcoming trip with the seven ANC leaders.

The ANC is known to be keen to have the seven arrive in Lusaka to coincide with the annual January 8 State of the Nation address by the ANC which maps out the organisations aims for the coming year.

Next year will be the first year ailing ANC leader Oliver Tambo will not deliver the address. It is believed that secretary-general Alfred Nzo is the most likely candidate to deliver the address, although a final decision has not been made.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka said he was "dumb-founded" by the news of the imminent visits, "I have been pessimistic all this time." He said the issue of negotiations would definitely be on the agenda.

"This has wide implications for the whole movement, the seven have had broad discussions not only with government members but to an important cross-section of people inside the country. They will bring us news of their impressions and attitudes as to what needs to be done."

The spokesman said most of the older exiled members of the ANC had not seen the internal seven since the Rivonia trial or before their arrests even. "It will be very pleasant to see them again," he said.

The most moving reunion is likely to be that between former ANC chairman Mbeki and his son Thabo—who is widely tipped as the future leader of the ANC. Mbeki has not seen his son since he left the country at the age of 17, in 1960, two years before Mbeki was arrested.

Sisulu said he hoped to have clear details about their travel arrangements by January 4.

The ANC also revealed that 'the Great Trek' to consult with the movement by internally-based South Africans, increased three fold in 1989 over other years.

Well over 300 South Africans held talks with the ANC in capitals ranging from Lusaka to Harare, Paris and London. The largest delegation was the Five Freedoms Forum delegation of more than 100 white South Africans who visited the ANC in Lusaka in July.

Transportation Services Fire 669 Workers 27 Dec
MB2812115689 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 28 Dec 89 p 3

[By Theo Rawana]

[Text] Another 669 striking SA Railway and Harbour Workers Union (SARHWU) members were fired by the SA Transport Services (SATS) yesterday.

This brought the total number of dismissals since the beginning of the wage strike, which started eight weeks ago, to 22,112.

The workers embarked on the strike in support of their demand for a R1,500 minimum wage.

SATS spokesman Ian Bleasdale said yesterday management was waiting for SARHWU to come back for discussions after their talks on Monday last week. He said there had been no change in the strike position over the Christmas weekend.

SAPA quotes SARHWU publicity secretary Martin Sebakwana as saying members of SARHWU's national executive committee met at the weekend and a set of proposals for further talks, aimed at ending the strike, was to be formulated and presented to SATS management later this week.

SATS says there are 3,984 workers still on strike who have not been dismissed.

No date for the next round of discussions between SATS and the union has been set, SATS spokesman Leon Els said, but SARHWU said talks would continue "in the near future."

The situation nationwide was "particularly quiet" at the weekend and the only incident reported was the burning of a railway carriage at Cape Town on Saturday which caused minor damage, Els said.

The loss in salaries, not counting overtime and allowances, is estimated by SATS to be more than R20m while the loss to SATS through strike-related damage has been estimated at R37m.

The strikers represent more than 25 percent of SATS's labour force of 80,000.

A spokesman had said earlier this week 2,200 of the strikers were Northern Transvaal workers who had downed tools in support of demands for protection against the original strikers.

157 More Workers Fired 28 Dec

*MB2912065689 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 29 Dec 89*

[Text] The 8-week-old transport workers strike is set to continue into the new year. Twenty-two thousand workers have been sacked so far. Yesterday another 157 workers were fired, leaving over 3,500 still on strike.

SATS [South African Transport Services] official Leon Els says the incidents of violence that have characterized the strike have quieted down. He says SATS has lost 39 million rand in damages. Striking workers have lost 20.25 million rand in wages since the strike began on November 2. Els says there is no indication that negotiations will resume.

Hendrickse Calls for Reconsideration of Sanctions

*MB2812183889 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1115 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Report by correspondent Steyn de Preyter on Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse's address to the party's congress, in Kimberley, on 27 December; from the "Africa South" program; passages within quotation marks Hendrickse recording]

[Text] "Economic pressure by means of sanctions during the negotiation phase for a new constitutional dispensation, I venture to say, and I believe, will have catastrophic consequences for this country.

"For this reason, I would like to make urgent appeal to the international community from this stage tonight to reconsider their attitude in terms of implementation of sanctions as a solution to South African problems.

"Mr Chairman, there are those who say that we would not have reached the stage of the beginning of a transformation unless there had been the pressure in terms of sanctions and disinvestment. If I were to concede this, then I say to them, Mr Chairman, and the international community:

"If you have been successful in moving the South African Government, I believe that now is the time for calling for a moratorium in order to allow us to progress as we ought to progress."

Rev Hendrickse pointed out that the South African state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, was honest in his efforts to dismantle apartheid.

He appealed to the government and to the ANC [African National Congress] to drop their preconditions for formal negotiations. South Africans should concentrate on opinions shared by all, rather than on differences. He added that a bill of rights could be instrumental in the negotiations, as it could remove existing fears.

The party leader urged Mr de Klerk to continue on his way to create a climate conducive to negotiations. He said that the release of Mr Walter Sisulu, the former secretary general of the ANC, was an important step, but this decision had to be followed by others, such as the release of Mr Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

Rev Hendrickse said that this would be the only way to initiate meaningful discussions on South Africa's future. He repeated the LP's [Labor Party] constitution proposals, based on a nonracial geographic federation. The country's four provinces, the four independent states, and some self-governing states would fit in easily, he pointed out.

The LP favored a federation with 20 separate geographic entities. Each of these states would be represented in the federal assembly, elected on the basis of proportional representation. The federal assembly would be assisted by a federal senate. Both houses would elect a head of state who, in his turn, would appoint the government.

Rev Hendrickse emphasized, however, that decentralization would have to be the bottom line. He said that he accepted that a new constitutional dispensation would not be achieved overnight. It would be a lengthy process, he emphasized, and this should be accepted by all, the international community included.

More on Hendrickse's Statements

*MB2812193289 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Statement by Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse to the party's congress, in Kimberley, on 27 December—recorded]

[Text] The various leaders said during our discussions that they support us in terms of geographic consolidation and not ethnic consolidation.

Sir, each state will have representation in a federal assembly. Such a federal assembly's composition, including representatives of the federated states, will partly be elected on a geographic and proportional basis.

The national states would be expected to sacrifice their unilateral independence from South Africa to make this possible.

The Labor Party feels a nonracial, geographic federation of South African federated states could become the

constitutional structure of the country's unique, pluralistic, and metropolitan composition, based on the principle of human rights.

[Johannesburg Television Service in English at 1810 GMT on 28 December, in its regularly scheduled "Network" program, broadcasts the following recorded statement by Hendrickse, in English, to the Labour Party congress: "Man is born free and equal. This right must be guaranteed and is nonnegotiable. The law is the expression of the general role of the society, not the will of a particular group. Then, we say each individual has the right to participate in it and that all should be equal in terms of the law.

"Free communication and speech of ideas and opinions are one of the precious rights of man, and every citizen must be able to speak freely, write, and print, subject to responsibility for the abuse of this freedom in cases determined by law.

"Any society in which the guarantee of the right is not secured or the separation of powers not determined has no constitution at all."

Democratic Leaders Commend De Klerk's Moves

MB2812093389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0901 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 28 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk's moves since assuming office were commended by the Democratic Party [DP] which said in a New Year's message it would have done the same.

"President de Klerk made a good start...curbing the power of the securocrats. He has freed some important political prisoners... reduced the period of military service and... announced the partial repeal of the Separate Amenities Act.

"We are glad and grateful that these actions have been taken, all of which we have called for and had we been in power we would have done ourselves," said the message issued by all three leaders of the party—Dr Denis Worrall, Dr Zach de Beer and Mr Wyanand Malan.

The DP warned that Mr de Klerk's agenda was one which clung to group-based constitutional thinking which implied authoritarian rule because of the untenability of group thinking.

Short of revolution the only way there would be a government which would have the "credibility of the people" was through negotiation.

"We need to introduce into our society the principles of equal and equivalent franchise for all adults, the effective protection of individual and minority rights, freedom in economic, social and political matters, as well as an independent judiciary and the rule of law."

This, the DP said, would eliminate all discrimination or privilege based on race or sex.

"Anything short of a full democracy is a threat to our safe future. Our future security lies in democracy itself," the leaders said.

Mass Movement Leader Discusses 1990 Goals

MB2812114589 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 28 Dec 89 p 3

[By Charlene Smith]

[Text] The release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of political organisation are central to plans of the mass democratic movement [MDM] for the new year, says MDM leader Murphy Morobe.

Plans for the year would be formalised and readjusted around Mandela's release, Morobe said in an interview. However, work on the creation of a constituent assembly would begin early in January.

The planning of a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution for SA [South Africa] was a central decision taken at the Conference for a Democratic Future [CDF] in early December. It was attended by a wide range of anti-apartheid groups, including the MDM.

While Morobe would not elaborate on the form early planning would take, it is known that the MDM intends launching a campaign of mass mobilisation around the theme of a constituent assembly, to educate grassroots supporters on the need for an assembly, and to spur debate over the content and form a constitution.

Included will be a major thrust to encourage participation by more whites.

Morobe said the past year had seen large numbers of whites "coming into the fold".

The MDM would not soften its stance towards the state, however, and would continue to encourage "isolation of the apartheid state and not allow it to hoodwink or derail the liberation process".

Although the MDM would not discourage others from having talks with government, it would be important to ensure that any talks followed the lines laid down by the Harare Declaration—the ANC [African National Congress] blueprint on negotiations—which had been accepted by the OAU and most internal anti-apartheid groups that attended the CDF.

28 Dec Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2812104789

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Court Decisions To Affect Justice Next Decade—
Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 December in a page 10 editorial declares: "Two extraordinary court sagas decided in the dying days of this year are likely to

have a profound effect on perceptions of justice through the Nineties, now almost upon us." One is the Delmas treason trial of United Democratic Front members, whose appeal judges "confirmed that the highest court in the land is not swayed by political undercurrents and pressures in upholding the law and the rights of individuals." The second trial was the "private prosecution of policemen who took part in the notorious Trojan Horse ambush in Cape Town. The court watched videos of the policemen emerging from packing cases to fire round after deadly round at the crowd—and acquitted them of murder." "Just as the Delmas trial was perceived as imposing the values of the ruling community upon others, so the Trojan Horse trial was perceived as favouring the ruling community at the expense of others. It is a pity that underprivileged South Africans take this image of white man's justice into what is certain to be another turbulent decade."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Increases RSA Business Confidence—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 December in a page 4 editorial discusses the state of South Africa's economy, noting "There seems to be optimism about SA's economic prospects for 1990, much but not all of it based on a hopeful view of the consequences of President de Klerk's governance. Perhaps the most significant feature of his term so far has been its mood and style, but there is a point at which style itself becomes substance. It is becoming difficult to sustain the scepticism about motives which the National Party has taught its opponents to adopt." "The reviving optimism about the future does suggest that businessmen, at least, have been heartened by President de Klerk's first 100 days."

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Invitation to Churches Meets With 'Approval'—The State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has won the approval of church leaders—though with a few reservations in the case of some of them—for his open invitation to all churches in South Africa to participate, as early as possible in the new year, in 'broad-ranging and in-depth talks with the government'," states Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 December in a page 6 editorial. "This is the first time, so far as we can recall, that a South African leader has made such an open call to the churches to involve themselves in this manner." "Mr de Klerk has offered to let the churches set their own agendas for talks with the government. We can therefore expect such talks to be not only wide ranging, but with a content that is bound, in some instances, to be highly controversial." "The nation should heed his call for reconciliation."

SOWETAN

Churches Should Meet With De Klerk—"Churches have hailed the invitation from President F.W. de Klerk to meet the Government in the new year," comments Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 December in

a page 6 editorial. "We have similar sentiments especially as the impetus towards striking such a relationship has traditionally come from the clergy." "South Africa is a Christian country and it makes sense that the State and church should get together. As churchmen have pointed out, De Klerk's invitation is a recognition by Government of the role it could play in the new South Africa. This is a signal from them that they would be willing to create a climate for negotiations."

CAPE TIMES

Bush Stature 'Tarnished' by Panama Actions—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 22 December in a page 6 editorial, in discussing the U.S. military operations in Panama, warns that "the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states is at the root of a stable world order. And even though Pretoria has ridden roughshod over such principles in its covert destabilisation of the sub-continent, it is a matter of particular importance to South Africans that the principle be respected." With these actions, "President Bush's stature as an international statesman will be somewhat tarnished." Also, the principle of noninterference "remains vital and in the long run the short-term benefits of the Bush invasion may prove to have been illusory."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Imprisoning Mandela Hurts Nation's 'Interests'—"Almost before South Africans could digest the news that F.W. de Klerk had met with Nelson Mandela, Britain's ambassador to the UN was using the information to bolster his arguments against further sanctions," notes Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 15 December in a page 12 editorial. "This is but one of the promising avenues being opened by Mr de Klerk's cautious but pragmatic approach to the business of moving towards a negotiated future." "Promising as Mr de Klerk's initiatives have been, however, they remain only initial moves." "As regards Mandela, he should be released without further delay." "Keeping him in prison, the perceived victim and perhaps puppet of the Pretoria Government, does nothing to further the country's interests."

De Klerk Should Remove 'Smell' of 'Hitsquad' Allegations—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 16 December in a page 6 editorial opines: "There's only one way to get rid of a skeleton in the cupboard—unlock the door and remove the mouldering remains, otherwise the smell of corruption will get worse. President de Klerk is finding this out for himself as more and more evidence about hitsquad activity is revealed to the public. Yet he still refuses to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry." This is a mistake, for "only a full-scale enquiry under the presidency of a judge will persuade the public that the full story of covert and illegal operations has been allowed to surface." "The new president has started well," but "if he now resorts to half-measures, the initial advantage will be lost."

DIE BURGER

Government Should Not Support United States in Panama—Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans of 22 December notes in a page 32 editorial: "The reaction to the 20 December policeman-like U.S. invasion of Panama is a textbook example of the cynical nature of world politics: While countries like to dip their deeds and attitudes in the sauce of morality, in the final analysis it is a matter of self-interest. Take the example of Britain's Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who described the invasion as a 'heroic deed' in defense of democracy. The same Mrs Thatcher harshly criticized the U.S. invasion of Grenada in 1983, which in principle was no different from this week's invasion." "Internationally, it has become fashionable for everyone to comment on every significant international event. We believe, however, that South Africa should not participate in this game. There is not a single reason why our government should express support for America's dangerous antics when they do not concern us. Among all the considerations of self-interest, the principle remains: The overthrow of a government by armed invasion can only be justified in the most extreme case, and that was not the case this week."

BEELD

De Klerk's Desire for 'New South Africa' 'Totally Honest'—All must help to create trust—an editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans for 27 December asks: "Where does South Africa's constitutional development stand as the year draws to a close...?" "The greatest problem remains mutual trust. Can black groups believe that the government is not busy with 'a selfish power game'—President F.W. de Klerk's expression in his Christmas message—and can whites believe they will not become an oppressed, debased minority? All interested groups will have to contribute their share in creating trust. Deeds are what count in the end, and not—again, in President de Klerk's words—'nice speeches and emotional rallying calls'. The government, for its part, has given dramatic proof in the past months that it is living up to its reform statements and calls. For this reason we believe that President de Klerk is totally honest in his urgent striving for a new South Africa. Will other parties abandon the selfish power games and become participants? We are waiting for the signs."

29 Dec Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB2912084789

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Political 'Commonsense' Emerges—Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 29 December in a page 8 editorial says there is "every justification in feeling optimistic" because "politically, commonsense is emerging." "The South African question remains one of the most intractable and will test the ingenuity of all concerned in the

months and years ahead. But if President F.W. de Klerk continues to show the pragmatic leadership which marked his first 100 days, the last decade of the century would well see peace finally coming to this subcontinent."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Warns Against Lowering Interest Rates—"The tight money policy pursued by Reserve Bank governor Chris Stals has barely begun to show results and already economists—in the usual tradition of South African self-indulgence—are speculating about lower interest rates, perhaps in the second quarter of 1990," declares a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 29 December. The money authorities "dare not raise rates much higher for fear of carnage in the real economy, but real interest rates (in effect, the difference between the inflation rate and nominal interest rates) are still too low for comfort. The only way of increasing real interest rates, therefore, is to hold the nominal rate steady until inflation declines."

SOWETAN

Criticism of Liberation Movement Reliance on Foreign Aid—Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 4 of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 29 December the "phenomenal growth of the black trade unions brought new problems for the struggle for liberation: International organisations, eager to be seen to be fighting apartheid, poured donations into trade union coffers." Today "blacks have become a community fighting for its liberation with an upturned hat waiting for alms in one hand and clumsily trying to wield a weapon with the free one. That posture was taken by other organisations as the old Black Consciousness slogan of self-reliance was forgotten. And if things continue in this fashion, the outcome of the struggle will be determined by international donors."

Blacks in Liberation Struggle Must Strive for Unity—The page 6 editorial says the granting of passports to members of the African National Congress [ANC] who have recently been released from prison "is an auspicious move by the De Klerk administration as it tries to set the agenda for future negotiations. All that is needed now is for the Government to unban the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), release Mr Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners." "Those in the struggle for peace and justice have to take the tide at its flood, by striving for unity. We are hoping that the ANC, being the oldest political organisation in the continent, will make such unity real."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Judicial System 'Impartiality'—Pietermaritzburg *THE NATAL WITNESS* in English on 18 December in a page 12 states: "The overturning of the findings of the marathon Delmas treason trial, and the release of those convicted under it, albeit on a technicality, will do much to restore faith in the impartiality of the South African

judicial system, while raising questions as to the suitability of certain individuals to hold high office under it." THE NATAL WITNESS points out a "miscarriage of justice has taken place. People have been wrongfully imprisoned. The only redeeming feature, in both instances, is that no one was wrongfully executed."

*Malan Discusses National Service Cuts

34000249B Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 13 Nov 89 p 15

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "Premature to Talk of NS Cuts—Malan"]

[Text] The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has scotched speculation about a cut in the Defence Budget following the ending of hostilities in Namibia—as well as speculation about a reduction in National Service.

Addressing a meeting on Saturday of the Namaqualand Regional Development Association at Springbok, he described the speculation about National Service as "premature" and about a cut in defence spending as "of the mark".

The Defence Force, he said, was a member of a big team of government departments and was eager to do its share in careful management of state funds.

"The fact of the matter is that the Defence Force has not specifically been selected for cuts. Just like the other departments it, too, has to budget very carefully.

"But those who continually speculate about cuts in spending on the Defence Force, and security forces spending as a whole, are off the mark:

"It seems they revel in generalisations and their own cockeyed expectations," said General Malan.

Of speculation about a reduction in the period of National Service, he said that the whole spectrum of manpower utilisation in the force was being examined by the Van Loggerenberg Committee.

The committee was full steam at work and he was not pressing it or dictating to it in any way.

"What is possible is that the committee might produce an interim report, or reports, on specific matters.

"But it is premature to speculate one way or another about dramatic changes in military service," said General Malan.

*Commentary Says West Props Up ANC

34000247A Pretoria PATRIOT in English
3 Nov 89 p 10-11

[Commentary: "ANC Impotent Without Western Support"]

[Text] It is generally thought that the continued survival of the ANC [African National Congress] and other anti-apartheid movements has been dependent on the Soviet Union and its satellite nations throughout the world.

The Russians have supplied arms and moral support to the ANC over the years; they have also given refugee status to many ANC cadres who have been part of the "struggle", even going so far as to create a "separate but equal" university in Moscow for Blacks—The Patrice Lumumba University.

This venture was less than successful; many Africans soon discovered that they were not permitted to mix with the general Russian public and were often the victims of racist remarks and overt discrimination.

There is another side to the ANC coin however; let no one under-estimate the cynical opportunism of Western governments; originally hostile to the ANC because that movement had aligned itself with the world's socialist forces. Western governments are now falling over themselves to side with what they think will be the winners—the ANC post-apartheid government of Azania.

Business

One need go no further than the world's business community to work out why the changeover took place; since the Russian Revolution (which Western banks financed), Western businessmen have continually propped up socialist and communist regimes with aid and trade deals.

In South West Africa, companies like Rio Tinto which is British owned have been covertly supporting Swapo [Southwest African People's Organization] for years. Business backs both sides, just in case.

Since the advent of Mr P. W. Botha, and the removal of Dr Connie Mulder from the Information post, an ever-less subtle change is taking place in the relationship between South Africa and the West; the liberal/leftist influence of SA [South Africa] Foreign Minister Pik Botha on government policy-making has become increasingly pronounced. Reform was the vehicle for the continued caving in by Pretoria to Western demands. Dangerously naive SA cabinet ministers were seduced by Minister Botha's assertions that sanctions would increase and that South Africa would become more isolated if it did not "reform".

It was a SA Foreign Affairs influence which convinced Mr John Vorster to twist Rhodesia's arm to accept Black rule; it was a foreign affairs influence which has set South West Africa on the path to communist rule, and it is again a foreign affairs influence which has convinced our government that they have no option but to give in to Black demands because "our friends in the West" cannot defend us anymore in international forums.

Apparent

It has become apparent over the past few years that Western governments, through their embassies in Pretoria, have become the main stimulus behind the ANC. Both German and Dutch embassies have been involved in dubious practices involving diplomatic bags. When the Foreign Funding of Internal Organisations Bill came up for reading before the SA Parliament, it was the Western embassies which had it watered down so that the original purpose of the bill—to stop foreign funding of the revolution—was thrown out, to be replaced by a weaker clause seeking only to know where the money goes when it gets to South Africa.

One has only to look at the pages of the "alternative" press to see where Western governments' sympathies lie; the pages are full of advertisements offering scholarships to the "disadvantaged", and copious funds for leftist causes. No funeral of a Black activist is complete without a healthy turnout from the Western diplomatic corps in Pretoria.

Pictures of simpering and patronising Western ambassadors regularly appear in our newspapers, opening this or that creche or library in a township. Foreign-owned firms compete with each other placing full-page ads in left-wing journals telling readers how much they (the companies) are doing for the Blacks, and how much they abhor apartheid. (The fact that South Africa under apartheid has provided them with substantial profits over the years is conveniently forgotten).

French

While it had always seemed to be the British, the Germans and the Dutch with the greatest guilt complexes, it now seems as if the cynical French have seen what they believe is the writing on the wall, and have climbed on to the bandwagon of "Black aspirations".

Perceiving (correctly) that the South African government is prepared to cave in to ANC demands, the French have shown their colours by denying visas to anyone from South Africa who is part of the establishment, whether he be White or Black.

France last week refused visas to two anti-Swapo members who were due to attend a conference this week in Paris to give evidence of alleged Swapo brutality. While the French talk about freedom and justice and free speech, they have actually succumbed to the narrow-minded tyranny of the Left.

The two ex-members of Swapo wish to tell the world about how they were tortured and jailed by the communist organisation, and give details of the 532 other detainees in Swapo detention camps. But France's envoy in Windhoek, M. Alain Dementon, was the French representative who allegedly turned down their visa requests because he is certain Swapo will come to power on November 1 and France's interests must be safeguarded: access to Third World minerals and fear of the

pressure which can be exerted through Third World control of international organisations has obviously dictated France's decision.

Soweto

Soweto mayor Sam Mkwana has also been refused a visa by the French; he was to attend a conference on urban terrorism in Paris October 30 and 31. It can also be assumed that no member of the Conservative Party wishing to attend a political conference in France would obtain a visa as well.

After the release of Sisulu and comrades, a long line of ambassadorial limousines could be seen wending their way through Soweto to pay homage to him. Calling Sisulu "a very wise old gentleman", one Western envoy waxed lyrical about the continued support from the Western community for the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa.

And there we have it. An organisation like the ANC would have died the death it so richly deserved were it not for the lavish support it has received (and still receives) from Western governments and their business accomplices.

If the reformist National Party government of Messrs P. W. Botha and F. W. de Klerk had stood up to international pressure, using our mineral cards as bargaining chips to defend South Africa in what is really a selfish cynical world, we could have emerged relatively unscathed from the pressure war.

But our South African Department of Foreign Affairs has done its job well; by emasculating our overseas information effort, by continuously apologising for "apartheid", these people have created a psychosis of defeat within the halls of power in Pretoria and this has not gone unnoticed in the halls of power of Western governments.

Governments have no friends, only interest. When the West saw that the SA government was prepared to capitulate to an organisation which on its own could not have survived five years, why support Pretoria? No one backs a loser, and our government, led by the Department of Foreign Affairs, is clearly a loser.

*Commentary on Neutralization of White Protest

34000247C Pretoria PATRIOT in English 3 Nov 89 p 9

[Commentary: "The Psychosis of Non-violence"]

[Text] A newspaper headline last week read "Hartzenberg Denies CP [Communist Party] Threatened Violence", followed by a story concerning the closing-off speech made by the CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg at the Transvaal Congress of the party.

It is clear from the report and from those who attended the congress that there have been mutterings among the faithful that the non-violent psychosis which has been

fostered within the country could be the Achilles Heel of the White conservative's efforts to save himself from the Black government so clearly envisaged by the National Party [NP].

A CITIZEN editorial on Right-wing resistance the following day also voiced fears of possible violence by Whites who are not prepared to accept "peaceful change".

A psychosis of "non-violence" and "peaceful change" is gripping the country; this is a marvellous way of neutralising Whites who see their country being taken from them without a shot being fired.

It is no secret that there is very little remaining for a conservative White in South Africa. He has no access to the NP-controlled television, he has no national newspaper, his children are subverted by the left at universities which his taxes paid for; he cannot take his family to parks, or to beaches or even to the cinema anymore.

His churches have become cockpits of the revolution; he is taxed into penury to pay for the Third World component of the National Party's united South Africa. He wants to be on his own, to be with his own people. He wants his own territory, he wants to pay his own taxes, control his own schools, send his children to the type of university he believes will foster his outlook on life.

But normal avenues of protest are being closed to him. The Left controls the press. The government controls the television. He fears the courts (after the Carletonville judgement can you blame him?) Even the electoral process has changed into a Madison-Ave hype which obscures the sell-out policies of the National Party and condemns the Conservative Party as racist, backward and a precipitator of revolution.

Wonder

Is it any wonder then that White conservatives are muttering? This of course is why the non-violent option to

peaceful change is pushed hard by the leftists; they are well aware of what could happen if conservatives decided they have had enough.

It should be noted that the permanent South African army is made up of a smallish cadre of professional soldiers and a huge component of Citizen Force men and women who come from all walks of life in South Africa. It can be safely assumed that a goodly percentage of these people are conservatives who would not sit by and watch their country sold down the river to the ANC.

Further, it can also be assumed that a goodly portion of the South African Police are also conservative, witnessing as they do every day the "new South Africa" marching down South Africa's streets brandishing communist flags.

These people are potential resisters. But the most important element in White resistance is the ordinary working man; the man who keeps the wheels of South African industry going. Without him, South Africa would collapse. There would be nobody to keep the water supplies going, no one to repair the typewriters and computers, no one to make the bread, keep the water pure, fix the cars and the aeroplanes and the trains; no one to make the roads, control the traffic lights, manufacture the furniture, keep the milk pure.

If these people are mobilised into holding back their labour for just one week (after careful and secret preparation), the South Africa that remains wouldn't be worth having.

The Bishop Tutus and the Walter Sisulus would not be able to hold their press conferences; there would be no bread in Soweto. No anaesthetic in the hospitals, no water in the taps.

If Whites want to hold on to what they have, they must adopt the tactics of the Left. Our "peaceful resistance" could be far more lethal than all of the other resisters put together.

Angola

Further Reportage on UNITA-MPLA Fighting

UNITA To Wage Offensive

MB2812141689 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi says the next 5 days will see an outbreak of fighting across the country.

Savimbi says his UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement is continuing to fight with reluctance and is ready for a truce.

He says UNITA had been ready for peace, but an outbreak of fighting during Christmas week meant it had to step up combat.

Savimbi has blamed the Angolan Government for the new battles and says within the next 5 days there will be an all-out UNITA offensive, and the Cuito Cuanavale area will see battles of the greatest possible intensity.

Official Denies 'Government Offensive'

MB2812142889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1423 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Harare, Dec 28, SAPA—An Angolan official has denied UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reports that Angolan Government forces have launched a major offensive against UNITA positions, the SABC's Africa news desk reports.

Reacting to the UNITA reports, a spokesman for the Angolan Embassy in Harare, Mr Antonio de Gouveia, said Angolan troops in the south of Angola were merely defending the people against what he termed UNITA banditry and there was no major government offensive.

The Angolan general staff has meanwhile issued a communique in Luanda claiming government forces have killed 69 UNITA supporters in operations over the past week.

It said 14 government troops and 340 others were wounded in the fighting.

Earlier, UNITA said government forces had launched a three-pronged attack against the UNITA-held towns of Ongiva, Caiundo and Ionde on the borders of Cunene and Cuanda Cubango provinces, south of Cuito Cuanavale.

The UNITA news agency said the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] offensive was being seriously hampered by a lack of water supplies and other logistical support.

UNITA's representative in Lisbon, General Tony da Costa Fernandes, says white soldiers have been spotted among MPLA forces in Angola, although there is no

proof of Cuban involvement. He said at this stage it was not known whether the foreigners were Soviets, Cubans or Portuguese mercenaries.

Referring to the current MPLA military campaign, General Fernandes said it was being supported by Soviet-made Sukhoi and MiG aircraft as well as T-54 and T-55 tanks. He said UNITA forces were now operating under the direct command of the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Heavy Fighting, Losses Reported

AU2812160689 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT
28 Dec 89

[Text] Lisbon, Dec 28 (AFP)—Government troops and rebel forces in Angola have suffered "heavy losses" in five days of "body combat" in the River Kuzumbia region of Cuando-Cubango province in the southeast, the rebel movement UNITA said Thursday. It said the armed forces were making "massive" use of heavy artillery, tanks and warplanes in an attack launched on December 23.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) called on Zairean leader Mobutu Sese Seko, who has been mediating to end the 14-year civil war, to obtain a halt to the "carnage."

UNITA Issues Communique

MB2912061289 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to
Southern and Central Africa 0520 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Communique issued by the UNITA armed forces supreme command in Jamba on 27 December—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] deeply regrets that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] has chosen the path of war to impose its diktat on UNITA and the Angolan people.

2. From 23 to 27 December 1989 bloody clashes have taken place in the Kuzumbia River region between the MPLA-PT and UNITA. Heavy casualties are verified on both sides, for the MPLA-PT has actively and widely used heavy artillery, tanks, and aircraft. Whites were observed to be driving armored vehicles. In the future their nationality will be revealed.

3. UNITA appeals to the good offices of the mediator, Zairian President Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, to put an end to the present carnage which, besides being unreasonable because the MPLA-PT has the cease-fire plan in its hand, is useless because it will not change a thing in the balance of forces between UNITA and the MPLA-PT.

UNITA is prepared to use a combination of defensive and offensive actions from now on throughout the country. The next 5 days will be characterized by an

escalation of the struggle throughout the nation and the most violent battles ever witnessed on the Cuito Cuanavale front.

Although UNITA is prepared to sign the cease-fire at any moment, it refuses with all its strength to yield to the military pressure of the MPLA-PT and its masters.

Our fatherland, free or death!

United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, 27 December 1989

[Signed] Army General Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, UNITA president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola

Civilians Seek Refuge

MB2912090589 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Hundreds of civilians who fled from the claws of the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] repressive regime in Cuanza Norte have sought refuge in our areas, where they have been well received. Kirigai, our correspondent in Luanda, has further details on atrocities carried out against civilians:

[Begin Kirigai recording] In Cuanza Norte, a total of 1,777 civilians from Andala, Cacomba, (Canzo), (Capitongo), Catete, Dala, Banze, (Quiafuzanga), and (Quimblenguende) have presented themselves to our officials. These civilians exposed the MPLA's crimes against defenseless civilians and expressed their readiness to join our movement.

In (Uige), our medical team successfully operated on 16 sick civilians on 10 December. These civilians have been suffering from very poor health for a long time, but the MPLA never bothered to do anything or at least show any interest in their condition. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Dos Santos Reportedly Retreats on Cease-Fire

MB2912100089 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Dec 89 p 1

[By Edward West]

[Text] Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos—under pressure from hardliners in his government—is backing off from ceasefire proposals negotiated by Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko in Nice recently, say diplomatic sources.

In the meantime, fierce fighting between the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels has erupted in south-eastern Angola during the past week.

SAPA reports that 69 rebels and 14 government troops have been killed in the fighting.

Last week Dos Santos called for an indefinite postponement of a summit of eight African leaders to discuss the Angolan war because the eight were too busy to attend.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was not invited.

SA officials said the planned summit followed international pressure, mainly from the U.S. and Zaire. A ceasefire agreement between Savimbi and Dos Santos at Gbadolite on June 22 collapsed earlier.

After this, Mobutu held a series of meetings with UNITA, MPLA and SA Foreign Affairs officials in Nice. The meetings were aimed at overcoming obstacles that had arisen since the ceasefire collapsed.

SA officials said after the meetings that a new ceasefire had been agreed and awaited signing. Savimbi, after meeting Mobutu in Kinshasa in early December, said he was ready to sign.

But SA diplomatic sources said Dos Santos had since come under pressure from hardliners in his government not to sign the ceasefire.

Angolan government sources estimate about 4,000 people have been killed in the conflict in the past six months.

Savimbi has said he regrets the government's new offensive.

"The next five days will see a fresh outbreak of war across the country, and on the Cuito Cuanavale front there will be battles of the greatest possible intensity," he said.

Commentary Criticizes MPLA Offensives

MB2912105389 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Station commentary: Tyranny Will Be Uprooted in Angola]

[Text] The present attempt by the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] to capture Mavinga from Cuito Cuanavale through the heavy use of armored vehicles and aircraft is clear proof that the MPLA-PT is not yet ready to honestly and frankly negotiate the end of the war in our country.

After so many appeals and proposals for peace, direct dialogue, and national reconciliation from every corner of our country as well as the world, the MPLA-PT has replied with another large-scale military offensive, one backed by the Cubans and Soviets.

It has been clear for a long time now that the Angolan problem is caused by a group of greedy and corrupt elements installed in power by force and against the

wishes of the people. These elements, which have seriously sold themselves to foreign interests—this selling out is quite contrary to the Angolan people's traditions—are to blame for the tragedy in which our country is currently plunged. In this senseless war, we cannot blame our young men who are kidnapped off the street or brutally seized in their homes and forced to take up weapons to kill their own brothers. Nor can we in any way blame the people who have had their freedom of speech denied under the MPLA-PT regime.

Because of their immense suffering, the Angolan people are well aware of who has brought about famine, black marketeering, low salaries, and the unbearable [words indistinct] and corruption. The Angolan people are well aware of who established food-rationing cards for the Angolan people and the so-called franca [hard currency] shops for MPLA leaders and their relatives and foreign aid workers.

The Angolan people are well aware of who created first- and second-class citizens and party and nonparty members, and who supports tribalism and racism. The Angolan people are well aware of those who hired and pay mercenaries to massacre Angolan civilians. The Angolan people are well aware of those who oppress, torture, and shoot the children of this fatherland.

Above all, the Angolan people know well who is to blame for all these abuses, those who have so far done nothing to ensure the well-being of the Angolan people, and those who have transformed our country into an inheritance of the Luanda oligarchy, as if they were the owners of Angola.

The Angolan people know well who does not seek peace, to allow them to continue to steal and benefit, even if this means more loss of life and the continuation of the people's suffering. These are the enemies of peace, those who fear elections because they are convinced that in free elections, the people will reject the tyrants, those who have always ill treated the children of this land.

The MPLA-PT leaders are alone in their decision to reintensify the war in Angola. They are isolated even from the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers themselves, who also support peace. As for our people, the MPLA-PT leaders have never enjoyed their support.

The MPLA-PT has always broken all peace agreements, including the Gbadolite agreement, by opting for confrontation and war. With the realization of this, yet another military offensive, one aimed at reintensifying the war in our country, and at a time when peace is the dogma throughout the world, the MPLA-PT leaders reveal their panic and despair, because they are aware of their crimes and their fate—the fate that has always faced all tyrants and dictators.

The present large-scale offensive against UNITA will fail and the forces of liberty will once again emerge victorious because they are right. Liberty and democracy will

triumph over tyranny in Angola, and the children of this beautiful fatherland will once again smile in happiness and prosperity.

Long live peace! Long live liberty! Long live democracy! Long live UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]!

Comoros

Acting President Djohar Appeals for Calm

EA2812222989 Moroni Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Again I call on your public spirit and your wisdom to realize the limits of my competence and to help me to organize in an orderly and calm way a free and democratic presidential election. This is how Mr Said Mohamed Djohar, the acting president of the Republic, ended his important broadcast of last night, at 2100.

In his message to the nation, the head of state stressed the fact that the present political situation of the country required each of us to keep calm and work towards the holding of the elections in an orderly and peaceful manner. The situation, he affirmed, calls for patience, vigilance and faith, and it is this spirit which guides me and will guide me until the important duty, placed upon me by the Constitution, is fulfilled.

According to him, his major preoccupation is the degree of national consciousness, and our common objective, together with all the country's sons, is to examine ways and means to organize free and democratic elections. [passage indistinct]

So, among the three points [words indistinct] conclusions of the round table's proceedings, only one does not answer the question which was tabled, notably the issue of a national unity government whose justification, according to the president, does not appear obvious, and that such a government, formed by heterogeneous elements is not likely to ensure, in his own words, the efficiency and credibility needed for a nation. [passage indistinct]

Mozambique

Council of Ministers Holds Session 28 Dec

MB2912081189 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 29 Dec 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers yesterday held its 38th ordinary session and examined and approved a draft decree regulating the acquisition of goods [bens] and the requisition of services for state organs and dependent institutions.

The session examined and approved a decree that regulates the normal operation of nonfinancial institutions that seek aid for Mozambique.

The session also examined resolutions ratifying loan agreements to finance a power supply project signed between Mozambique and the International Development Association, the Nordic Development Fund, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

The Council of Ministers examined a resolution ratifying loan agreements signed between our country and the International Development Association to finance a technical assistance project for economic and financial management and to partially finance the Beira corridor project.

The Council of Ministers also examined a report on the Interior Ministry.

***Emergency Situation in Niassa Worsening**

90EF0058U Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 24 Oct 89 p 8

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] The emergency situation in Niassa province continues to be serious. Statistics indicate that by the end of September there could be 300,000 displaced persons and refugees, among which 15,000 have returned from Malawi. The southern zone, disturbed by the destructive activities of the armed bandits, appears the most critical in terms of a needy population, which is estimated at more than 23,000 people that have not received aid from Lichinga in more than a year as a result of lack of air transport, the only means substantially possible for that region.

The DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] director in Niassa told our reporter last week that what is currently happening in the southern zone of that province, particularly in Metarica, Nipepe, and Maua, is very worrying. He claimed to have information that the refugees are suffering serious hunger and the children are showing high rates of malnutrition.

Until last week, when NOTICIAS approached that official, the last time the critical districts in the southern zone had received aid was October of last year, by air freight. "Maputo promised just this month that it would send an airplane for us to transport millet to that population. We are awaiting its arrival in Lichinga at any moment," said the DPCCN director.

In recent months, according to the same source, the southern zone has been attacked by the armed bandits, considerably worsening the state of misery of the population. Nipepe was attacked in January and the armed bandits destroyed the local infrastructure after sacking the town and outlying areas. Metarica was assaulted in April and the population was forced to flee to Maua, also an insecure zone, and to Cuamba, where 12,539 refugees were already concentrated, most of them originating from Zambezia and returned from Malawi.

With regard to these problems, the Niassa DPCCN director said that that organism is overwhelmed with the growing flow of returnees from Malawi, given the difficulty of providing aid in those zones, where the populations are almost always in precarious conditions.

The DPCCN's likely estimates indicate that more than 15,000 people returned from Malawi in the period between January and September. In the district of Mandimba alone close to 12,300 returnees are concentrated.

Despite the emergency program to help the returnees from Malawi become self-sufficient, providing them with parcels of arable land and farm tools, hunger persists in Mandimba because of excessive rains this season.

"The exaggerated rains prevented us from obtaining good harvests, not only in Mandimba but also in many regions of Cuamba, Majune, and Lugenda. In general, land had been distributed to 15,000 families, as well as 33 tons of millet seed, 4 of rice, and an estimated 30 tons of mapira," said that official.

Rains Could Worsen

Niassa province, in recent months, has been suffering a serious shortage of food to aid the refugees, due to supply-related problems caused by the difficult means of communication with the principal donation center in the city of Beira. This situation could worsen during the rainy season, which has already begun in Niassa.

In Lichinga, according to our reporter's findings at the DPCCN, there were as of last week only 201 tons of millet for emergencies, and oil and dried fish in small quantities, of which the director did not even mention the numbers.

"The 201 tons of millet were supplied by the local Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] through an agreement with the DPCCN and the World Food Program [PMA], and permitted agricultural marketing this year in the region. It is still not certain whether the PMA will reimburse Agricom for that quantity of millet or whether it will pay in money," said the same source.

According to the DPCCN director, considerable quantities of donations, particularly food items and clothing, are concentrated in the city of Beira and destined for Niassa province, whose flow has for months been dependent upon the existence of fuel in Lichinga for the organization's trucks.

In general it can be said that Niassa is having serious emergency-related problems hinging primarily on the supply factor. With the rains it will be worse. "Last year we had trucks that were able to do the 150 km between Mandimba and Lichinga in 15 days," said that official.

***Nongovernmental Aid to War Victims Assessed**

90EF0058W Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 24 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Antonio Gumende]

[Text] From the top of a pole, a white flag with a red cross and the CICV [International Committee of the Red Cross] inscription wages a silent dispute of domination with the flag of the Republic raised in front of the police command of the district headquarters of Ile, in the middle of upper Zambezia, in the center-north region of Mozambique. To the locals, the CICV flag, raised behind a nutrition center, is a symbol of one of the primary sources of survival, while for the foreign observer, the reason for its existence is simple—the armed bandits are roaming not far from the vicinity.

Local authorities estimate that the radius of security around the district is between 30 and 45 km. Since the armed bandits attacked the district in 1984, the headquarters of Ile district has been occupied five times, the latest from 16 to 23 February of this year.

The Ile headquarters is some 200 km from the provincial capital of Quelimane. The town currently shelters some 180,000 people, most of whom live in the 14 localities comprising the district, of which only 4 are in functional condition.

The gravity of the situation of the district could be attested to by the fact that, according to local authorities, between February and May of this year some 100 people died per month in each of the 13 refugee centers around the town.

The authorities say that the food shortage situation improved substantially in 7 centers and the number of deaths directly related to hunger fell to between 10 and 15 per month in the other 6 centers.

The CICV, in these circumstances, together with the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN), constitutes one of the primary sources of survival for the hungry populations, despite the controversy surrounding the CICV's sending of aid to zones held by the armed bandits, under the argument of "neutrality in the conflict."

When a group of Mozambican and foreign reporters arrived at the nutrition center for the recovery of malnourished children, an unsympathetic face emerged from a building that in the past had been a warehouse, and visibly irritated, snapped, "you cannot take pictures here. This is a CICV center and cannot be photographed."

Neither the presence of the district administrative authorities, nor presentation of the traditional credentials of the Ministry of Information succeeded in moving the man, with the exception of a contact by radio

(seemingly easy) with the "chiefs" in Quelimane who gave their green light because they had had previous knowledge of the reporters.

An official from another foreign nongovernmental organization also operating in Mozambique commented, "those guys from the CICV think they own the world."

The power of an organization like the CICV in isolated areas like Ile cannot be ignored when one considers that the organization is currently feeding close to 10,000 people on a rotating basis, opting for the centers with the highest rates of malnutrition.

On the day of the reporters' visit, some 5,000 refugees from the community of Phalane found themselves grouped in front of an old store, at the back of which Peter Altnegg of the CICV and three organization officials were occupied with distributing the monthly ration.

The ration per person was comprised of 6 kg of millet flour, 4 kg of beans, 1 liter of oil and 250 grams of soap.

Altnegg informed us, during the interval of punching the cards indicating receipt of goods and number of family members, that the organization for which he worked had reduced by half the quantities of products to be distributed per person, in the course of a study that had revealed substantial improvements in the nutritional state of the refugees.

Inquired as to whether the CICV made the selection of special groups of people whom it would assist in Ile, Altnegg responded negatively, stating that the centers to assist are chosen on the basis of the inhabitants' nutritional status.

Meanwhile, although the grouped people included men, women, and children, the CICV in most cases had selected special groups to assist, primarily women, children, and the aged, as occurred in Caia, in Sofala.

Just as with most donors, the CICV does not permit its aid to be utilized for feeding troops, based on the neutrality argument, with the organization attempting to maintain direct control over who consumes the products it distributes.

Locals in Caia, in the northern part of Sofala province, related that when the CICV took supplies to the some 10,000 people affected by the emergency, it requested transport support from the military force stationed in the vicinity.

The organization provided fuel for the trucks that took the supplies from the airport to the distribution center, where their officials guaranteed that not one gram be diverted to unauthorized groups, especially soldiers.

Meanwhile, the relative power of the CICV constitutes only one tiny example of a major phenomenon characterized as an "invasion" of Mozambique by nongovernmental organizations [NGO], a country completely

dependent upon external assistance because of the war that has assaulted it for almost 15 years.

According to estimates from the United Nations, there are more than 50 NGOs from diverse parts of the world operating in the country, on whose operations and means depend thousands, if not millions, of Mozambicans.

It is not only the refugees that depend on the NGO's. During preparations for the Fifth Congress there were cases such as the one in Niassa, in the north of the country, where the delegates from isolated districts were transported in airplanes from a nongovernmental organization.

Even the trip that took American writer Kurt Vonnegut to four districts in Sofala and Zambezia provinces with a group of reporters was organized by a nongovernmental organization that rented three airplanes for the occasion.

The big difference perhaps resides in the fact that the other organizations do not like to wave their flags or because no matter how much they do wave them in each point of the 10 provinces where they operate, they would only be recognized with great difficulty by the armed bandits.

***Niassa Fuel Problem Temporarily Solved**

90EF0058L Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 25 Oct 89 p 8

[Article by Rogerio Siteo]

[Text] The serious fuel crisis that has seriously affected the social and economic life of Niassa province, primarily over the last 3 months and with heaviest impact in the agricultural and transport sectors, was temporarily resolved last week with the arrival in Lichinga of a railroad train carrying some 80,000 liters of various fuels, as well other merchandise.

Information gathered by our reporter in Lichinga revealed that it was the first railroad train to transport merchandise from Nacala port since 1987, as in the month of August the rail line began to be systematically sabotaged by the armed bandits, thus preventing the convenient passage of trains connecting Nacala and Lichinga.

During this period, still according to the same information, Malawi was used as an alternative to supply Niassa with fuel after the principal line of communication was shown to be insecure and because the overall road connection, extending more than 1,000 km and linking Beira, Zimbabwe, Tete, Malawi, and Mandimba in Niassa, did not prove to be a feasible alternative for the transport of fuel.

In recent times, according to the chief of the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] station in Lichinga, the fuel situation from Malawi worsened for reasons that various local organizations, skeptical, would not tell our

reporter. The fact is that the lack of fuel over the last 3 months has begun to seriously worry agricultural producers at the same time as the city of Lichinga has become accustomed to providing itself with electric power barely 4 hours per day.

Risks in Agriculture

In the course of these events, the agricultural sector appears to be most heavily affected by the fuel crisis, as the shortages have occurred at a time when work for the current harvest should be beginning.

The provincial agricultural director told our reporter that given the difficulty of providing the necessary factors of production, including fuel, the harvest in the state and private sectors could fail.

Work is being delayed. That official added that both private and state enterprises are choosing to reduce the area of their plantings, and increase their cash crops to find a minimum of equilibrium in response to the difficulties created by the delay in the arrival of fuel.

As our correspondent in that region of the country describes it, the feelings among agricultural producers in Lichinga last week were ones of expectation, bitterness, and impatience toward Petromoc [Mozambican National Petroleum Company], that they should obtain the fuel and fight against time, and all the formalities and bureaucracies.

In the dialogue established between farmer Luis Ferreira, our reporter, and the authorities of the state enterprises of Unango, Matama, and Luissa, it was found that in all of these sectors there are still fields to be worked and seed to be planted.

In the Lichinga region, a potential millet and bean producer, the rains started to fall last week, which the directors of Unango and Matama classified as a serious risk for farmwork, and ultimately for the first stage of the harvest.

And Social Life?

Until last week the Lichinga electrical utility was practically paralyzed for lack of fuel. The city was partially supplied with electrical energy from a small hydroelectric dam that provided between 500 and 800 kw only 4 hours per night, compared to the 1,500 kw needed for Lichinga.

The Electricity of Mozambique director told our reporter that the Luxeringo hydroelectric dam was built to be an additional source of electrical energy and to allow fuel conservation during the rainy season.

"The Luxeringo River is seasonal and has no tributaries. Of course in the dry season like now its width and its depth are low and consequently the energy supply capacity is weak."

Our reporter told us that in addition to the disrupted social activities in Lichinga resulting from the lack of electrical energy, the education sector is heavily affected, especially night courses.

Our reporter also verified an unprecedented demand among the population for milling at night, causing extensive queues which have become normal the last few months in Lichinga. On the one hand, the majority of mills do not operate by day for lack of fuel and on the other hand they can barely operate at night, except for 4 hours.

This is a dramatic situation for dozens of families in Lichinga, whose basic food is millet flour. According to what our correspondent writes, to ensure they are able to grind their locally produced corn flour and wheat, many families start forming lines in the first hours of the morning simply to wait for the night.

***Marromeu Prepares To Evacuate Displaced Persons**

90EF0058G Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 18 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] Authorities in the Marromeu district in Sofala Province last week began evacuating more than 3,000 people from the town of Luabo, in Zambezia province, who had sought refuge in the district headquarters.

The return of the refugees to Luabo occurs 2 weeks after the Mozambican Army had regained that sugar-growing village on the northern bank of the Zambeze River, on 19 September.

A source at the Marromeu district government revealed that the evacuation operation results from a request made by the authorities of Chinde, Zambezia, to which Luabo is attached.

The flow of refugees from Luabo resulted in worsening food conditions in Marromeu, which takes in 15,000 people in an emergency situation, and which at this moment is being supplied by air.

The bandits had taken Luabo by assault on 19 August, obliging the majority of the some 16,000 inhabitants to seek refuge in other regions, including Marromeu, which is located on the southern bank of the Zambeze.

Survivors of the attack against Luabo revealed on arriving at Marromeu that during the battle against the bandits an unspecified number of people were killed at point-blank range, with five people known to be seriously injured.

***War Causes Rise in Unemployment in Marromeu**

90EF0058P Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 20 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Victor Machirica]

[Text] The war of destabilization that has paralyzed enterprises and services in Marromeu district in Sofala province has thrown 3,253 people into unemployment, with another 470 on waiting lists for jobs. For the same reason, 862 industrial workers from the sugar enterprise "Sena Sugar Estates" (SSE) have been transferred to the cane fields, where they are currently performing most of the activities of that production unit, whose rehabilitation works are still in an embryonic stage.

This data was gathered by our collaborator in that region from Mozambican Workers Organization (OTM) District Secretary Pedro Jose Cocorico, and are the fruit of a study that that socioprofessional organization effected in enterprises and services with headquarters or representatives in Marromeu district.

Our source also said that unemployment tends to increase to the extent that the paralyzed enterprises and services, such as the SSE, CFM [Mozambique Railroad], Emofauna [Mozambican Wildlife Enterprise], Zambeco and BPD [People's Development Bank] lose the hope of restarting their operations in the near future, given the continuous threat of the armed bandits and the destruction of much infrastructure.

According to our source, the SSE sugar complex employed more than 5,000 workers, of whom more than 2,000 have been left without jobs, while another 470 are on a waiting list, awaiting the reinitiation of operations of the factory, whose rehabilitation still is looked at with a great deal of doubt.

Because the factory is paralyzed, the SSE has had to transfer 862 workers from the industrial sector to the field, where at this time they are performing activities related to cane conservation, measures aimed at ensuring that the prime material necessary to the operation of the factory will be there when the situation improves.

With respect to Zambeco, its workers are totally unemployed. But the two Mozambique-Centro railroads are gradually being reintegrated into other areas of activity in that enterprise or in its headquarters, in the city of Beira.

Emofauna, whose activities can be summarized as the production of game meat and the collection of trophies, as well as the defense and conservation of wildlife, has laid off all its workers, as the areas where they carried out their activities (the rangelands) are affected by the armed bandits.

These workers, according to data provided by Cocorico, have been living for 4 years without salaries, each one surviving from agricultural production or another activity of personal initiative.

PRE: Arbitrary Application in the Sena Sugar Estates

The Sena Sugar Estates, which maintains the largest labor force in Marromeu district, has recorded some cases of bad application of the principles called for by the readjustment, and of the management of professional careers in the framework of implementing the Economic Rehabilitation Program (PRE).

According to the OTM secretary in that region of Sofala, some administrative chiefs have taken advantage of the occasion to impede the workers with whom they were not friendly, at the same time as they found opportunities to provide favors to those whom they favored.

As an example, our source cited cases of promotions, demotions, and unnecessary and unjustified layoffs, and also detected cases of two workers who, being at the same level in their professional careers, were offered different salaries.

Meanwhile, the OTM, in conjunction with the administration of the enterprise, is working to correct these anomalies. Thanks to this action, some workers are being readmitted, as it was shown that the SSE ran the risk of losing some of its cadres needed for the work of the enterprise.

***Machungo Opens Seminar on State's Economic Role**

90E F00581 Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 24 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Dr Mario Machungo said that the role of the state and the public sector of the economy in the context of economic readjustment is particularly critical. The Mozambican leader spoke yesterday morning in the country's capital at the opening of the seminar whose theme is "State Mechanisms of Economic Control," adding that "in a country such as ours, in which specific aspects of the economy and society make purely economic measures difficult, the state is obliged to intervene directly in some economic areas."

The meeting, directed at members of the Party and state leadership, with the notable presence of the ministers of transport and communications, the presidency, foreign affairs, agriculture, and finance, that is, Armando Guebuze, Feliciano Gundana, Pascoal Mocumbi, Alexandre Zandamela, and Magid Osman, respectively, also benefitted from the presence of a five-member technical team from the Management Institute for Eastern and Southern African Countries (ESAMI).

That African organization specializing in consulting, research, and administrative training is headed by Director General Kasuka Mutukwa. Our country has been a full member of this organization since last March. The institution's headquarters is in the city of Arusha in Tanzania.

Assure Functionality

In his speech to open the seminar, which was organized by the Ministry of State Administration, Machungo pointed out that "state intervention in some economic areas is aimed at assuring that the objectives being targeted are achieved, avoiding the worsening of regional disparities, and achieving better justice in the distribution of wealth among various social levels, protecting the most vulnerable population groups."

After noting that the specific themes selected for this seminar center around the formulation of public and global policies, Mario Machungo stated that the debate and examination to be engaged in on all questions becomes of fundamental importance for the development of our economic readjustment strategy, especially as we look to the mechanisms that must be developed to assure the State's correct directing of that process.

The Mozambican prime minister argued that the State's role in the administration of development could be considered as facilitating the presence of the State and the institutions that integrate the dynamics of the economic process to assure its functionality in administrative and political language.

During his speech, Mario Machungo also referred to the activities the Peoples Republic of Mozambique has realized in the area of training and perfecting of leadership skills among cadres of various levels, whether in a systematic or a continuous approach. "We felt it necessary to continue along this line and also to organize and undertake training activities directed toward members of the top leadership of the party and State," he emphasized.

This seminar, led by Minister of Finance Magid Osman in place of Minister of State Administration Jose Oscar Monteiro, began with our specific experiences in the Economic Recovery Program, as well as the experiences of other African countries in our region with respect to their economic recovery programs.

The day before yesterday, the first working day of the seminar, the participants heard lectures by some ESAMI specialists on the materials in question, after which the seminar entered into the debating stage. The seminar, which will end next Friday, is taking place in one of the rooms of the Executive Council building in the city of Maputo.

***Buzi Sugar Works Resumes Production**

90EF0058Q Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 11 Oct 89 p 8

[Article by Antonio Janeiro]

[Text] With the installation of two new generators that will permit a greater supply of electrical power to the electrical pumps for irrigating the cane fields and improving the efficient operation of the factory, the Companhia do Buzi sugar complex in Sofala last season reinitiated the production of sugar on a larger scale after a desolate period motivated by various difficulties, among them the weak supply of electrical power to the electrical pumps for better irrigation of the fields, and the lack of various material supplies. Meanwhile, in the season just ended, more than 3,000 tons of sugar have been produced, while for next season a goal of 6,000 has been stipulated.

In fact, according to our information, in the sugar complex in question a vast program is currently being developed that comprises, among other things, the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of some infrastructural components of the factory, as well as the cane fields themselves.

It was about 0900 when our reporter, accompanied by Field Director Santos Alves, plunged into the stalks with the idea of appreciating "in loco" the arduous work that is at this time being performed with a view to ensuring that in the next sugar season the results will achieve the goals stipulated in the plan.

The first sector visited was that of vegetable production, since the enterprise not only dedicates itself to producing sugar but also raises animals and cultivates cotton, rice, and in this case, vegetables.

In the vegetable section we were informed that the greens produced there are mainly for the enterprise's workers, although part of them are channeled to the population living in the area of the factory and the city of Beira. At the same time, the excess yields and/or that which is inappropriate for human consumption is given to the pigs raised at that sugar refinery.

Cane Fields: Arduous Work for Economic Survival

After we visited the vegetable section, we removed ourselves to the cane fields, where we found hundreds of men—who make up part of the more than 4,500 workers at the enterprise—working at the machines, primarily at renovating and cleaning the fields, as well as planting cane. In addition, well aligned pipes dizzily spraying water that had flowed from the irrigation canals watered the already green fields, both of canestalk plantings and of seeded cane.

According to Santos Alves, for the year 1990 more than 1,000 hectares are planned, of which at this time more than 70 percent have been completed. "We are undertaking efforts for the economic rehabilitation of the

enterprise," our companion said, who would later add that "in the next season we also intend to produce more than 60,000 tons of refinable cane."

He explained to us also that the field is comprised of eight sectors, A, B, C, D and E, which are occupied and reserved for the production of cane, and the rest, that is, G, H, and F, which respectively encompass cotton, rice, and forestry products (firewood and wood).

Meanwhile, in order to achieve high yields of cane, 1,700 mm of water are needed, an amount corresponding to 10 or 11 waterings during a period of 11 to 15 days for each section

According to the field director's explanation, sector "B" possesses all the ingredients necessary for good cane production, since in it there are, among other things, electrical pumps, aspersion watering systems, and drainage facilities. This sector occupies an area of 1,800 hectares, which is supplied by 14 electrical pumps, two of which are dedicated to pumping water from the Buzi River.

In addition, he informed us that the enterprise plans to produce 12,500 cubic meters of firewood to feed the cauldrons of the factory during the next season, and another 200 of wood will be supplied to Sofimpex enterprise, in addition to another part to be channeled to the sawmill belonging to that manufacturing facility, an undertaking that at this time is in the process of being constructed.

Farmers and Rat Hunters Damage Cattle Herds

As we mentioned earlier, the Companhia do Buzi is not only dedicated to the production of sugar but also to the raising of cattle, pigs, goats and sheep, as well as small animals, particularly rabbits.

In the case of cattle, the situation is truly worrying: On the one hand, armed bandits have forced the animals to withdraw from the area where they were to the immediate area around the factory. On the other hand, a large part of the areas where the cattle should have grazed has been "rented" by the local farmers, who have transformed it into household gardens for their food subsistence. At the same time, other farmers have burnt large areas so as to hunt rats for their own consumption. Consequences: The Companhia do Buzi cattle are suffering nutritional shortages due to the lack of grazing area.

"...At times, they (the farmers) stop hunting rats and aim their arrows at our cattle. That occurs primarily during the time of the harvest, since the cattle do not have sufficient room for grazing, as we mentioned, and invade the household gardens, and from there the persecutions arise. We have already had cases in which our cattle appear with arrow wounds." This is the complaint of the director of the farm animal section of this enterprise, Lourenco Novunga.

He also told us that the enterprise is currently raising more than 3,000 cattle and 508 head of goat and sheep.

In addition, with respect to pig production, we were informed that in the period before the Economic Rehabilitation Program [PRE] the difficulties lay primarily in the lack of veterinary products, a fact that not only affected the pigs but also the whole farm animal sector.

"But at this time and as a result of the PRE, there are veterinary medicines on the market, only the prices are very high," he said.

Meanwhile, with a view to giving greater dynamism to the production of pigs in that enterprise, the rehabilitation of the existing barn in the Inhamitanga region is planned, which will serve exclusively to shelter females for reproduction. The barn can hold 20 females.

***Sisal Rope Exports to GDR, USSR Rise**

90EF0058K Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 12 Oct 89 p 8

[Excerpt] Exports to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic from the Mozambique Industrial Rope Company have grown this year by 1,000 tons over 1988, according to information Carlos Cordeiro, Mozambican representative for Quimigal, a shareholder of Cicomo, provided to NOTICIAS.

In fact, by the end of this year a total of 3,041 tons of sisal thread and rope will have been exported, including 1,916 tons to the Soviet Union and the rest to the GDR. The value of this trade is estimated at \$2,740,000 (at 800 meticals to the dollar).

These two East European countries are the principal importers of the production of the Mozambique Industrial Rope Company, which is headquartered in the city of Nacala in the Mozambique province of Nampula.

According to Carlos Cordeiro, an export contract was signed last Tuesday by him and Alexandre Griboski, commercial attache at the Soviet Embassy in the Mozambican capital, for 752 tons of sisal thread and cord to the USSR. With these exports, Cicomo will earn an estimated \$669,000, which should be confirmed by November.

In addition, this year the Mozambique Industrial Rope Company will also export to the Soviet Union 42,000 sisal sacks worth \$22,500.

Cicomo, which exports 90 percent of its production, is manufacturing only 2,800 tons per year against an operating capacity of 6,000 tons, because of the war conditions which make it difficult for sisal farmers to produce in our country.

This Mozambican enterprise already benefited, some 2 years ago, from "an injection" of 400,000 pounds sterling for the acquisition of spare parts for its rehabilitation, according to data we obtained last year. [passage omitted]

***Three Countries Donate Agricultural Equipment**

90EF0058C Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 9 Oct 89 p 3

[Text] Multiple actions aimed at improving farming activities in the country's central zone are being carried out by the enterprise Mecanagro, an effort aimed at taking integral advantage of the material support, financing and technical assistance provided by Brazil, Italy, and East Germany.

According to information given to our Beira Delegation reporter by Amilcar Gil de Melo, Regional Delegate from the Mecanagro Center, the activities in question consist primarily of providing agricultural equipment such as tractors, minitractors, spare parts, farming implements, and motor pumps.

As a result, he said, 14 tractors have recently been delivered to an equal number of farmers in Manica province, within the framework of the rural development program of that region of the country, which benefits from Italy's support. Also within the framework of that same program, a considerable number of trucks, mills, and motor pumps have been provided to farmers in the same province.

Meanwhile, in Sofala, identical work is in progress for the purpose of providing support to the peasants. In effect, according to our source, it is hoped that in the next 3 months 10 tractors imported from East Germany will arrive in Beira, which will provide a positive response to the innumerable needs of the farmers in that administrative area of the country.

Our source made a special effort to emphasize that the tractors in question are provided with equipment and sufficient power to be used both in agriculture and in the logging sector, which would provide a valuable contribution to forest exploitation.

After revealing that future imports will include the introduction of other brands of equipment, such as the Brazilian-made "Va'mef" and "Yan Mark" tractors, our source said that Mecanagro will continue to provide technical assistance for the brands currently operating in the country, such as "ZT," "MTZ" and "David Brown."

Asked to give an opinion on the quality of the equipment that he hopes to receive, our source said that it responds to the farmers' needs, as contacts with the equipment manufacturers will allow some changes to be made to the original models, facilitating maintenance work and maneuvering in accordance with our work force's level of development.

***Australia Announces Emergency Aid Donation**

90EF0058N Maputo NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 13 Oct 89 p 8

[Text] Australia will provide some 8.2 million Australian dollars (some \$6.4 million) in emergency food aid and other types of assistance to war refugees in our country, according to a note from the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), an organization with representation in Mozambique.

The AIDAB document, sent yesterday to our offices, relates that the announcement of Australian aid was made Wednesday in Canberra by that country's interim Minister of Foreign Affairs Michael Duffy.

The AIDAB indicates that more than 18,000 tons of emergency aid will be distributed in our country by World Vision-Australia and by CARE-Australia. An additional 5,000 tons of food aid will also be distributed to Mozambican refugees in Malawi through the World Food Program (PMA).

The note adds that the contribution also included assistance from World Vision in the form of seeds and farming implements.

The Australian emergency assistance to Mozambique forms part of the humanitarian aid program of the government of Australia administered by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB).

Namibia

UNTAG To Begin Withdrawal of Contingents

MB2812110989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1107 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Windhoek Dec 28 SAPA—UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] has confirmed in Windhoek that the organized withdrawal of certain divisions of the various assistance group contingents in Namibia is to begin by the middle of January, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

A senior UNTAG liaison officer, Vladislav Guerashev, said 45 members of the military logistical unit left last week, while members of the British signals unit had also returned home.

About 50 members of the international civilian personnel component withdrew after the closure of 10 of the 32 UNTAG district offices earlier this month.

Mr Guerashev said about 100 members of the military observers component would leave Namibia on January 11, while the entire Canadian military logistical unit would withdraw by the middle the month.

An UNTAG spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, had mentioned in a report earlier this month that a small UNTAG office would be maintained in the

country for six months after the expiry date of the mandate on March 31 to wind up the operation in Namibia.

While some staff were being scaled down in the interests of cost, the bulk of the military and police contingents would remain until independence, Mr Eckhard added.

Security Officials Meet for Discussions 28 Dec

MB2812201889 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] The South-West African Police, SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization], and representatives of the former security forces met in Oshakati for a further round of talks.

Brigadier Eric von Mollendorf, commissar of police in the north, says the talks were sincere and honest.

Brig von Mollendorf says the attitude of the parties involved helps improve and maintain the stability currently prevailing in the north.

Brig von Mollendorf says yesterday's talks mainly focused on attempts to remove suspicion among the region's inhabitants.

Further on Talks

MB2912091489 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 29 Dec 89 p 5

[Text] Windhoek—Representatives of the SWA Police [SWAPOL], UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and former members of the security forces have met again in Oshakati for talks aimed at lessening the tension and violence which has plagued northern Namibia since SWAPO's election victory last month.

The head of SWAPOL in northern Namibia, Brigadier Eric von Mollendorf, said the discussions had taken place in a "spirit of sincerity and honesty".

Brigadier von Mollendorf said the tense security situation in the Ovambo area in particular had improved considerably over the past week.

Earlier this month, five people were injured in a grenade explosion in Oshakati, which occurred after a demonstration by former security force soldiers and policemen.

A number of black former members of Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] and soldiers from the disbanded 101 Ovambo Battalion of the SWA [South-West Africa] Territory Force, have been murdered in northern Namibia in recent weeks.

FRG Blocks SWAPO Detainees' Asylum*MB2912085189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 29 Dec 89*

[Text] Windhoek Dec 29 SAPA—West Germany has blocked the application for political asylum of 11 former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] detainees by denying them visas, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The former detainees applied for asylum at the West German Embassy in Pretoria earlier this month, claiming their personal safety in Namibia could not be guaranteed. A spokesman for the West German observer mission in Windhoek, Mr Klaus Zillikens, said the applications had not met requirements for visas.

He confirmed the visa refusal was aimed at stopping the former detainees from legally entering West Germany to apply formally for asylum.

Swaziland**Foreign Minister Discusses East Bloc Ties***MB2812114289 Mbabane THE SWAZI
OBSERVER in English 28 Dec 89 p 4*

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Sir George Mamba, this week hinted that Swaziland might establish diplomatic links with Communist countries in East Europe presently undergoing reforms.

In an interview, Sir George said while the Kingdom had not taken an official decision on the matter, the democratisation of East Europe was followed with interest and it could ultimately influence Swaziland's attitude to those countries.

"We are watching the developments in East Europe but there has not been an official consideration as to what to do. It is an interesting development albeit it so far hinges on one man, Gorbachev," said Sir George.

He added that the Kingdom could finally consider establishing diplomatic links with the East European countries.

"We are already working on establishing diplomatic links with Yugoslavia, a country we consider liberal," he said.

Swaziland, non-aligned as she is, has had no diplomatic relations with Communist countries.

Some of the countries with which she has ties are members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

They are Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania.

Countries in eastern Europe are experiencing a wave of political and economic change demanded by demonstrators. The trend was sparked off by the glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring) introduced first in the Soviet Union by its leader President Mikhail Gorbachev when he took power in 1985.

Banks To Initiate RSA Money Handling Charge*MB2812174189 Mbabane THE SWAZI
OBSERVER in English 28 Dec 89 p 5*

[By John Dlamini]

[Text] The Central Bank of Swaziland has announced that banks will now charge a handling fee on transactions involving South African currency with effect from April 1, 1990. The fee will be used for repatriation costs of the SA currency, a statement issued by the Central Bank of Swaziland says.

The South African currency ceased to be legal tender in Swaziland on July 1, 1986.

"Despite the passage of that law, rand notes and coins continued to be accepted by local banks for the credit of customers' accounts at the full value of one Lilangeni for each rand and the Central Bank of Swaziland has borne the costs of repatriation," reads the statement.

The authorities have assured the public that the pending arrangement in no way does not seek to limit the free flow of funds between countries of the Common Monetary areas as embodied in the 1986 agreement.

Zimbabwe**Mugabe Condemns U.S. 'Invasion' of Panama***AB2812171389 Dakar PANA in English
1427 GMT 28 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare, 28 Dec (ZIANA/PANA)—The president, Robert Mugabe, described the United States invasion of Panama as a condemnable act in its extreme.

Addressing Zimbabwe's high commissioners and ambassadors at State House Wednesday he said the U.S. could no longer pretend to be democratic when it violated the sovereignty of weaker states forcing them to dance to the tune or whims of Washington.

He said Zimbabwe could not accept Noriega's undemocratic principles and neither could it accept any justification of the US invasion of Panama.

"We hope President Bush will retract. This is a bad start in his career. It is condemnable in the extreme," he said.

Mugabe said Bush was walking in the footsteps of his predecessor Ronald Reagan who blundered in the Grenada fiasco and Angolan issue as now his administration was now using force in Panama, Nicaragua and Angola.

Zimbabwe would remain guided by the principles of the non-alignment "that posture must be maintained." [sentence as received]

Mugabe warned the diplomats that Zimbabwe would not subordinate itself in any form to the host countries no matter how big they were adding that Zimbabwe remained a sovereign state which would not compromise its hard won independence.

"We must remain Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe's stand is that of non-alignment and that posture must be maintained," he said.

The president said it was from this commitment to non-alignment that Zimbabwe had been able to express its views without fear or favour.

In an apparent reference to recent developments in Eastern Europe, Mugabe said the regimentation of societies there was never part of the concept of socialism in Zimbabwe. He said the new ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] had made it clear that it would pursue an ideology of socialism but would continue to make the party open to all Zimbabweans and would never force itself on the people.

He said the party congress ended last week also endorsed the concept of a one party state but would not create that situation against the wishes of the people.

He said socialist political systems which failed elsewhere were based on the forced acceptance of the ideology and non-participation of the majority of the people in the formulation of policies.

The president said: "We believe in a one party state but will not impose it against the wishes of the people."

He cited the tribal strife that broke out in Zimbabwe's western province of Matabeleland in 1982 noting the destruction it caused in terms of loss of human life, lack of progress in the area and the general disenchantment of the people with the party and government.

Editorial on Leadership, Socialist Precepts

MB2812095689 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Dec p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] THE HERALD comment on Wednesday [13 December], which purported to be a reply to THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE's comment of last Friday, was anticipated, but a little later than expected. However, consultations do take time it is appreciated. If the HERALD writer had read our comment carefully, his reply would have been more pertinent, and if he was prepared to live up to his socialist precepts it would have been more honest.

There is little point in criticising this newspaper's policy—which is consistent support for a vigorous private sector contribution to the nation's economy—while the writer's "advisors" are themselves capitalists and profess to embrace socialism only because of the political benefits this confers.

The povo [people] are well aware of the true situation, and the reported imminent demise of the leadership code adds evidence to their perception that political theory is being distanced from actual practice by some senior members of our establishment.

Let there not be any application of double standards to supporters of the private sector on the one hand, and some of those who are at present, mapping out the political future of Zimbabwe. If socialism is professed by the party, then all those who hold high office should abide by its spartan precepts, and act as an example to those who look to them for leadership.

If a special Zimbabwean socialism is to be evolved, then let this be clearly outlined so that there is no confusion in the minds of politicians or the electorate of the standards which are to be applied.

Benin**Kerekou Addresses Assets Probe Group 27 Dec**
AB2812154289 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 27 Dec 89

[Address by President Mathieu Kerekou on the occasion of the inauguration of the Special National Assets Commission, in Cotonou on 27 December—recorded]

[Text] Comrade members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], comrade members of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, comrade members of the National Executive Council, and comrade members of the Special Assets Commission: On 29 November 1989, we directly stressed in our address to the nation that with the logical implementation of our structural adjustment program, the Beninese people have embarked on a new era of its national liberation struggle of 26 October 1972. We stated then that this new era consists of establishing a new code of ethics based on the improvement of moral standards in political life and of national public opinion. This necessarily calls for resolutely continuing to change constantly our mentalities and review our customs, which should be purged of harmful complexes, suspicions, and prejudices, diabolically sustained and orchestrated by unhealthy rumor mongering, and mind poisoning and disinformation campaigns. To achieve our fixed goal of constantly ensuring greater clarity in the national political leadership, and above all in the management of public affairs, the Political Bureau of the Fourth Central Committee, at its emergency meeting of 1 December 1989, established a special commission to probe the assets of the PRPB leadership and state officials at all levels.

Comrade members of the special commission, as you are aware, your assigned task is of crucial importance, considering that the investigations to be conducted by you aim at establishing the truth, and nothing but the truth. Hence, we would like to congratulate you warmly for voluntarily accepting to accomplish, with full responsibility and clear knowledge of the stakes involved, the challenging and historic mission of moralizing our national life. Henceforth, the entire Beninese people, lovers of freedom, dignity, justice, peace, and social progress, have their eyes on you. This is why we strongly hope that, individually and collectively, you will prove equal to the task and that by the quality of your findings, you will fully meet the legitimate expectations of the hard-working masses of our towns and villages.

This mission, in other words, your mission, is clearly defined in Article 1 of Decree No 89-422 of 1 December 1989, as follows: A special commission has been established to probe the assets of all persons who have occupied positions of responsibility in the political, administrative, or financial sphere in the PRPB, state institutions, and departments, as well as in public or semi-public enterprises since 26 October 1972. The

special commission is equally empowered to probe, where necessary, the cases of any other Beninese citizen.

The idea, indeed, is to thoroughly probe the source of assets—movable or fixed, financial assets, means of transportation, portfolios, stock market shares, current or giro-bank accounts, developed or undeveloped lands, farms, industrial or commercial firms, etc.—owned, directly or indirectly, in or outside the country, by any Beninese citizen who has occupied a position of responsibility in the political, administrative, or financial sphere in the party, state institutions, and departments, as well as in public or semi-public enterprises, irrespective of their status or duties. In other words, you will be required to collect all objective and irrefutable information that will establish, on a case by case basis, the legality or illegality in the acquisition of the assets probed. Similarly, irrefutable evidence will have to be adduced in any cases of fraudulent transfer made to certain people at the expense of the financial institutions of our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

Given the scope and complexity of the tasks to be performed, and with a view to securing each of its members against any interferences and against any forms of pressure from any quarters whatsoever, the special commission must operate independently. In the performance of its duties, a tax inspection squad will be put at the disposal of the commission by the National Executive Council for the conduct of all investigations and controls deemed necessary. Moreover, considering the demands of objectivity, efficiency, and (?speed) required of the commission, we have requested our economic and social development partners to give our country a technical assistance team selected by virtue of their moral integrity and their competence in technical and legal fields—especially in financial and taxation matters—to support its action.

This, therefore, means that all guarantees for the independent operation, clarity, and credibility needed have fully been provided for the special commission to enable it to carry out its work with serenity so as to achieve reliable and clearly unchallengeable results. Thus, comrade members of the special commission, the entire Beninese people expect of each and every one of you high quality work, so to speak, whose findings should go a long way to contribute effectively to the improvement of moral standards in national life, the continuous injection of sanity into public finances, the streamline of the bases and principles of sound public affairs management—which are all indispensable for the success of our structural adjustment program and, hence, for the recovery of our national economy and the boosting of productivity.

Comrade members of the special commission, considering the imperative need to forestall any biased and malicious judgement or any harmful criticisms and speculations likely to cast doubt in people's minds, the special commission must meet by the terms defined by Article 3 of Decree No 89-422 of 1 December 1989, which stipulates that 1 week, at most, after the formal

inauguration of the special commission by the head of state, each member shall submit an authenticated declaration of his assets, movable and fixed, the position of his bank or giro-accounts, both inside and outside the country.

Under the circumstances, there is no doubt that your choice was based only on your technical and professional qualifications, your readiness for public property. For this reason, each of you must constantly demonstrate an irreproachable moral integrity and intellectual probity throughout your mission, by firmly rejecting any surrender of principles and by relentlessly fighting against any attempts at demagogic or treacherous manipulation aimed at settling personal scores.

To conclude, we earnestly call on all persons willing to help in bringing out the truth, be they Beninese or foreigners, to forward to the special commission any useful information in their possession. With these words which appeal to the conscience of all and sundry, we declare formally inaugurated this day, Wednesday, 27 December 1989, the special commission in charge of probing the assets of the leadership of the PRPB and of the state, as well as the assets of any other Beninese citizens. Ready for the Revolution, the struggle continues!

Public Reaction to Government Work Order

AB2812190989 London BBC World Service
in English 1615 GMT 28 Dec 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Benin striking civil servants have been given their strongest wording yet to get back to work if they want to get paid. The ultimatum comes as the government struggles to pay salary arrears dating back to October with some help from external creditors. From Porto Novo, Carry McKenley reports.

[Begin McKenley recording] In a communique issued last night following the weekly cabinet meeting, the government decided to stop paying civil servants who have not returned to work by 2 January. [passage omitted]

Public reaction today in Porto Novo is one of derision and defiance. A striking civil servant told me the government is treating the civil servants like an angry father scolding his kid. You will not get any more chocolate cookies if you do not behave. [end recording]

Burkina Faso

Cabinet Notes 'Good Relations' With Neighbors

AB2812114789 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0630 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Excerpt] The last cabinet meeting of 1989 was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Captain Blaise Compaore. Roch-Parfait Ouedraogo reviews the deliberations:

[Begin Ouedraogo recording] From the Ministry of Territorial Administration, the cabinet heard a report on the organization and situation of cooperation in border administration. It was observed that the watchword of the Popular Front—Working toward peace and understanding between Burkina Faso and neighboring countries—is being implemented. The main recommendation made at the end of the national meeting on the 4 years of the revolution, to give prime importance to good neighborliness and to do everything possible to strengthen peace in the subregion and solidarity among peoples, has been put into practice. The Cabinet was satisfied with the good relations between Burkina Faso and the neighboring countries and encouraged the border administration services to pursue this cooperation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ghana

Official Denies Burkina Coup Plot Involvement

AB2812141189 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] An official of the Ghana High Commission in London has reacted to news reports carried by certain foreign news media, notably REUTER, TASS, and the BBC, which have insinuated that the recent events in Burkina Faso have a link with Ghana. The information officer, Mr Kwamina Anaman, said following particularly the BBC's report, contacts have been made with Accra and the mission has received confirmation of its earlier position on the matter. The spokesman said Ghana is not engaged in any adventures anywhere in the world, Burkina Faso included. The country is busily engaged in its national reconstruction and will not dissipate its energies and resources by getting involved in the internal affairs of neighboring countries. Mr Anaman, therefore, advised foreign correspondents, especially those of the BBC, not to be taken in by the tendency of blaming anything that happens in another country on its neighbors. He said a framework existed in the West African subregion for countries to resolve differences. The information officer said if any country has evidence of interference in its affairs, such evidence

must be brought up for discussion to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned. Meanwhile, political analysts and diplomatic sources have ruled out Ghana's alleged involvement in the internal crisis of Burkina Faso. They suggest, however, that the situation may be indicative of a strong following the assassinated leader, Thomas Sankara, still enjoys in the country. According to diplomatic sources, the new government of Captain Compaore has not been able to find its feet in the face of the disillusionment from the populace to whom the later president meant so much.

Nigerian Drug Smuggler Arrested at Accra Airport

AB2812181889 Dakar PANA in English
1405 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] Accra, 28 Dec. (GNA/PANA)—The luck of a 27-year-old-Nigerian drug smuggler ran out on Christmas Eve when he was arrested by vigilant customs and security personnel at the Kotoka International Airport in Accra.

Pau Ajayi, an electronic engineer, swallowed 60 parcels containing 810 grammes of heroin to evade detection. But he was travelling too light and the routing of his ticket was strange, customs officials told reporter in Accra, Wednesday.

They said Ajayi arrived at the airport on 24 December on an Egypt Air flight from Bangkok, Thailand with nothing to declare. The suspicions of customs officials were aroused because he had travelled several thousand kilometres. But their suspicions were increased when they scrutinized his ticket and found that he could alight at Lagos Airport but decided to alight in Accra.

After thorough interrogation, he admitted that he had something to hide. He was sent to the toilet where he eased himself and released 11 parcels whose contents were found to be heroin.

Ajayi went to the toilet several times after that and discharged a total of 60 parcels containing a total of 810 grammes of heroin. He has since been handed over to the police.

If he had succeeded, Ajayi would have travelled home by road where it would not be easy to find him out.

Many Nigerian drug smugglers use the Accra Airport as a transit point because they think the security is not tight and they want to avoid harsh penalties at home if they are caught.

Spanish National Deported for 'Economic Sabotage'

AB2812121889 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] A Spanish national, Teodoro Martinez Montero, has been deported, and is to leave the country within 7 days. A statement by the Interior Ministry of Interior yesterday said Montero is being deported for continued

acts which are not compatible with the national interests. It will be recalled that Teodoro Montero was convicted and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment by an Accra public tribunal in 1986 for various offenses, including economic sabotage and fraud.

Ivory Coast

Houphouet-Boigny on Relations With South Africa

PM2812114889 Paris LE MONDE in French
28 Dec 89 pp 1,8

[Interview with Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny by Jean de la Gueriviere in Abidjan on 19 December]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted]

[De la Gueriviere] Will a multiparty system, for which the Ivorian Constitution makes provision, exist one day?

[Houphouet-Boigny] You forget your history too often. Your kings had to fight for national unity. When that unity exists, you can talk about a multiparty system. A Corsican can elect a socialist, just as a Breton can elect a Rally for the Republic candidate. We have 60 tribes with different customs and dialects. Fortunately, we have the common use of French to unite us. We have some way to go before achieving real national unity. What do we see in elections? Whatever a candidate's merits, he can only be elected in his own region.

The basis of a multiparty system must be defined. What is the policy? We have chosen a free market economy as the basis for our development. What will the second party choose? What does a multiparty system mean here? The other day, I heard on the radio that a group of Beninese wanted a Dahomean communist party. What does that mean? At a time when others, in East Europe, are rejecting it, are we to be the last communists in the world?

[De la Gueriviere] I could turn the question round and ask whether Africa will be the last continent to have single party systems? Could the events in East Europe have repercussions here?

[Houphouet-Boigny] No! It is not the same thing! We are just emerging into a national life. East Germany is an old country. Communism was imposed on it, it was the Russian tanks that imposed communism in East Europe. The Germans must unite one day. Those people have a long history. There is nothing new under the sun. You are all afraid of German reunification. Are you not afraid? [passage omitted]

[De la Gueriviere] What impression did South African President de Klerk, with whom you recently met in Yaoundou, make on you?

[Houphouet-Boigny] A very good impression. You know, in 1971, when I spoke of dialogue, I was attacked by several countries, I was isolated in the OAU. Now,

everybody is talking with South Africa. There are people who are ashamed to make it known, but ministers go there in secret.

The Arabs settled in the northern part of our continent. It was not empty when they occupied that Mediterranean shore. They imposed their language and religion on the Kabyles and Berbers. And those people became brothers. The Whites, who left the Netherlands to settle in South Africa, unfortunately imposed apartheid. But nobody disputes that they are Africans. They are Africans like us. Mr de Klerk has made progress. In a few months, he had done more than his predecessors did in several years. Things will change, they are already changing.

[De la Gueriviere] Is it not time for moderate African countries to adopt a joint attitude toward Pretoria?

[Houphouet-Boigny] We are working, but in silence. We are not inactive. I cannot tell you what I am doing.

[De la Gueriviere] Will you establish diplomatic relations?

[Houphouet-Boigny] South Africa has not yet asked us to do so, and it is not up to me to do it. Our last congress decided that the Ivory Coast should accept the establishment of diplomatic relations with all countries which so desire, provided they respect our regime. [Passage omitted]

Liberia

Doe Warns Businessmen About Price Hikes

AB2812213089 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe yesterday reiterated that the answer to the nation's economic problems is going back to the soil to produce more food. Dr Doe made the statement when he addressed the Liberian business community in the parlor of the Executive Mansion in Monrovia to thank them for their continuous confidence in the Liberian economy. President Doe told the businessmen and women that because of government's confidence in the business community, it decided to launch the first indigenous economic recovery program and hoped that each business establishment will give maximum support to the program. He believes that with their full participation, we shall all benefit from this endeavor, Dr Doe noted, adding: As we move toward the last decade of the 20th century, we will all work together for the complete recovery of our economy. If this is successful, we all must get involved in the Green Revolution program, Dr Doe told the businessmen.

On the hiking of prices on the local market, President Doe appealed to the business community to desist from such acts and be more practical and frank in dealing [words indistinct]. The people of this nation can no

longer continue to pay the prices they are paying, the president told the business community and said members of the community are true partners in progress, they should change for the better.

Nigeria

Source Cited on Cabinet, Military 'Reshuffle'

AB2912123289 Paris AFP in French 1130 GMT
29 Dec 89

[Text] Lagos, 29 Dec (AFP)—The Federal Military Government has carried out a major cabinet reshuffle that affects 8 portfolios, as well as the replacement of 5 of the 21 state military governors, and some of the generals at the head of some of the country's most important military units. This was learned today from a source close to the president's office in Lagos. The same source said that the various changes were to be officially announced in the course of the day today.

Out of the eight ministers affected by the reshuffle, only two are military officers, according to a reliable source. Colonel David Mark, minister of communications, will leave his portfolio to pursue studies at the National Institute of Political and Strategic Studies at Kuru near Jos (in the center of the country), the cradle of Nigeria's military and political elite. On his part, Colonel John Shagaya, the minister of interior, will leave his post to study in a military college in the United States.

The changes within the Armed Forces will also modify the composition of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, the supreme executive body of the country, of which the commanders of the principal military units are ex-officio members. The same source indicated that these changes on the whole constitute an answer to the concern for rotation and renewal at the head of the ministries as well as the cycle of promotions in the military career of the officers concerned. Observers note that General Babangida has waited until the very last days of the year to carry out the "great reshuffle" anticipated for more than 1 year now in Nigerian political circles.

Bank Official on U.S., European Bank Pullout

AB2812220889 London BBC World Service
in English 1615 GMT 28 Dec 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Foreign banks operating in Nigeria seem to be taking an increasingly cautious approach to business. Recently, three foreign banks announced that they were either pulling out or reducing their commitments by selling their services for a fee rather than holding on to their minority shares. But the moves come at a time when the banks are said to be making big profits. On the line to Lagos Akwea Mosuah asked Bismarck Ruwani, the general manager of the International Merchant Bank, if he agrees that there is a trend for foreign banks to withdraw.

[Begin recording] [Ruwani] Yes, it is true that foreign banks, primarily the American banks and to a limited extent European banks, are disinvesting in Africa, including Nigeria. Now it has become predominant in Nigeria. The First National Bank of Chicago has signified its intention to disinvest in the First Merchant Bank and affiliates. Chase Manhattan has done the same, and Morgan Guarantee did the same. We understand there are a few other American and European banks which are in the same process.

[Mosuah] Why do you think this is happening?

[Ruwani] Basically, because Africa as a market does not fit into the corporate strategies of most of these banks. Banking is becoming so competitive at the moment that banks are beginning to carve out niches for themselves where they have competitive advantage. And to the extent that this market [word indistinct] both in terms of its purchasing power, the infrastructural need, and [word indistinct] other facilities does not fit into the corporate strategy or the multinational strategy of these banks. These banks are now concentrating in areas where they can get the highest return on their investments in terms of human resource commitment, as well as capital commitment.

[Mosuah] It would appear that the banking sector in Nigeria is doing extremely well at the moment. Profits are very high. Why should not the foreign banks want to take advantage of that?

[Ruwani] Well, it is high in terms of its investment in local currency. Most of the banks are now being manned with a very high degree of technological development. Therefore, the entire process, the entire commitments, the entire assets and liabilities of these banks are fed into an international grid, any part of the world which does not fit into this on a real time basis is difficult to manage because you are using exceptional methods and exceptional tools to manage this particular market. Going into a cost/benefit analysis of this particular market, you find that it does not really make sense from purely an investor point of view. In the past it did not really matter, but today people are becoming so efficient and so cost conscious that it does not make economic sense in their perspectives.

[Mosuah] Is one of the reasons that foreign banks are restricted to holding only 40 percent of equity in banks in Nigeria and they do not like that, because they cannot have managerial control?

[Ruwani] That is true. That is another disincentive. Banking is such an industry that management control is extremely important, because you want to know the total extent of your liabilities and assets at any point in time. If they were allowed to own more than, say, 60 percent, or more than the majority interest and also exert control maybe the disincentive would not be as much as it is today.

[Mosuah] What is likely to be the impact of this trend of pulling out?

[Ruwani] Well, any disinvestment exercise always has serious negative implications on any market. Basically, the first thing that will happen is that it slows down the development process, because with the presence of the international money-center banks in any market and any economy, it attracts international capital, and that enhances the development process. To the extent that this disinvestment is taking place, it would mean that there will be negative growth in capital inflow. That is number one. Number two is also (erode) confidence of investors in other sectors in that particular. Number three is that technological development is also a function of capital, and capital in the real sense of it, in terms of convertible currencies. If these money-center banks are not represented in a particular market, then technological development in terms of computerization and systems development also slowed down. [end recording]

IMF's Camdessus Cites New African Strategies

AB2812184189 Paris AFP in English
1823 GMT 28 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Lagos, Dec 28 (AFP)—Top International Monetary Fund official Michel Camdessus Thursday said the IMF was responding to criticism by modifying its strategies to suit economic adjustment programmes in Africa.

Mr. Camdessus, managing director of the IMF, told journalists in Nigeria that the fund had in the past three years introduced programmes such as the creation of structural adjustment facilities for African countries.

The IMF was currently dealing with 35 African nations, he said as he wound up the first leg of a five-day African tour with a press conference here.

At least 20 African countries have benefitted from the new financing facility since it was established, he added.

The Fund has also started implementing certain financing projects for the poorest African countries to alleviate the problems as well as revitalising its external facility to cater for external debts of its African members.

A good economic reform programme, he said, was mandatory for African countries in order to enjoy the fund's support.

Each African nation should also try to have a competitive foreign exchange rate and control inflation in order to attract foreign investment, he suggested.

He also said that the Fund was not in support of over-devaluation of the currency but would encourage any country that wants a "realistic" exchange rate for its currency and diversify its economy.

"We shall continue to do what we are doing for Africa, that is, offering Africa assistance. We are also trying to improve on our methods, strategies", the IMF boss stated. [passage omitted]

***UK Expels 283 Citizens for Overstay, Crime:**

34000254B Lagos DAILY TIMES
in English 12 Nov 89 pp 1, 19

[Article by Odafe Othiwiwa]

[Text] Nigerians accounted for about 20 percent of nationals of various countries deported from Britain during the first six months of this year, for reasons which included overstay and crime.

Reports said that of 1,069 deported, 283 were Nigerians. Also, there were 202 Nigerians among the 988 illegal entrants to UK during the period.

Mr. John Warne, an official of the visa section of the British High Commission in Lagos said the commission "encounters over 3,000 cases involving forgeries every year."

For instance, he said, visa applications were received with forged letters from the Presidency, the General Headquarters (GHQ), the Imo State Government, the Lagos State Government, Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN), the Vanguard Newspapers, the Ministry of Justice, Nigeria Airways, Nigerian Airports Authority (NAA), the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Bendel State Management Board, the Department of Customs and Excise and the Immigration Department.

Also, many forged bank drafts and tax clearance certificates, falsified bank statement of accounts were detected.

Another area of abuse, Mr. Warne said, was the forgery of border stamps (immigration stamps) of some African countries on the passports of some Nigerians seeking British visas.

The forged border stamps include those of Ghana, Cameroun, Togo, Botswana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, and the Republic of Benin.

The discoveries, he said were made through some highly sophisticated equipment which could detect forged documents at the first stance.

Mr. Warne assured genuine "Nigerian applicants" that they have nothing to fear.

"We recognise the close links between Nigeria and Britain and what Nigerians regard as their mother country," he said adding that 85 percent of genuine applicants received their visas within 24 hours.

***Japan Approves Grant for Water Equipment**

34000251A Enugu DAILY STAR
in English 13 Nov 89 p 12

[Text] The Government of Japan, through its overseas development agency, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) [as published] has made a generous grants-in-aid of 1.2 billion Japanese yen that is about N50 million to the government of Anambra State for the provision of boreholes to guinea-worm afflicted villages in Anambra State.

The grants in aid which are mostly in the form of water drilling equipment and accessories as well as trucks and land cruiser vehicles for the transportation of personnel, will be formally handed over to the government of Anambra State tomorrow at an elaborate ceremony to be held at the Central Repair Workshop, Emene along the Enugu/Abakaliki Expressway.

In a statement in Enugu, the principal information officer, Anambra State Ministry of Health, Mr Rockefeller Okeke, said that the Japanese ambassador to Nigeria, Yasahusi Kurokuchi, will attend the handing over ceremony as guest of honor.

Mr Okeke said that as part of the ceremony, a Cultural Night in honor of the Japanese envoy will be held at Government House, Enugu today.

He will also be hosted tomorrow to a luncheon at the Nike Lake Resort Hotel.

Meanwhile, the Anambra State Ministry of Health has requested all the invited guests to the Cultural Night at Government House as well as the special luncheon to endeavour to attend well ahead of time.

The announcement emphasized that all heads of departments in the Ministry of Health and its parastatals as well as all officers on Grade Levels 14 and above will attend the handing over ceremony at the Central Repair Workshop.

***Government, Lawyers To Compromise on 2d Decree**

34000251C Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN
in English 20 Nov 89 pp 8-9

[Article by Sunny Biaghere with Mazino Ikime]

[Text] The first salvo was fired October 19 by eminent Jurist Dr Akinola Aguda at a memorial lecture to mark the third anniversary of the murder of Dele Giwa, NEWSWATCH magazine's former chief executive/editor-in-chief. In the speech, Dr Aguda decried what he saw as judicial impotence in the face of executive assault. He called for a humanitarian and ethical approach to justice which essentially means that immoral acts of the government should be condemned and censured by judges even if the 'law' justifies them.

Justice Aguda was particularly irked that judges appeared to have surrendered to Decree 2 which ousts court jurisdiction to entertain persons detained under it. Besides asking for the enthronement of the rule of law as a strong pillar of a lawful and just society, Justice Aguda disagreed with what he described as "a simplistic positivist interpretation" in which judges plead helplessness in the face of morally unjust laws. He referred to this as "facile escape for inactivity and a betrayal of the sacred duty entrusted in Judges". He cited the state Security Decree 2 as amended in 1987 as "a pernicious law" restricting people's freedom, saying it could be declared null and void on the principles of humanitarian morality. Aguda also declared that since the military combines both the legislative and executive powers, it should be "humble enough to be bound by the rule of law and checked by the judiciary."

This was the setting when Colonel Raji Rasaki, governor of Lagos State took a swipe at the judiciary. In view of the thrust and tone of Colonel Rasaki's speech, observers interpreted it as a guarded attack on critics of executive and legislative interference in the judicial process which Akinola Aguda had similarly condemned in his lecture. Governor Rasaki said the judiciary had become a haven of "judicial activism" which he said accounts for the "antagonistic" posture of some judges while interpreting the law.

The governor who was swearing-in seven new judges in the state added that judicial activism has become a phenomenon that is gradually gaining prominence in our court. Said he: "An unguarded exhibition of activism is violative of the hallowed duty of courts to pronounce on the legality of conduct and not to indulge in judicial legislation or using the courts to settle personal scores." Governor Rasaki explained that it does not reside in the courts the power to make evaluative statements about the propriety of the political policies and practices of government except where they violate the laws of the state. He said though government recognized the independence of the judiciary, "predictable and consistent criticism of government in all matters brought before judges for determination amounted to partiality".

At the core of the on-going controversy, is how to determine the place of the rule of law, in a jurisprudential aberration as it now obtains in Nigeria where decrees are held to be superior to the constitution. According to legal pundits, the generally accepted principle is that every act of government must be in accordance with the rule of law. In simple terms, the rule of law signifies the absolute predominance of regular law so that the government has no arbitrary authority over the citizens. It pre-supposes the equal subjection of all persons including those in government to the ordinary laws administered by the courts. And as legal analyst Edetean Ojo explained: "This supposition that the rule of law prevails is often linked with the fact that when the military came into power, although it amended the

constitution it neither modified nor suspended the judicial powers of the federation vested in the courts by section 6 of the 1979 Constitution.

The contention is further reinforced by President Ibrahim Babangida's statement at the All Nigeria Judges' Conference in Abuja in 1988 when he said he would like "to place on record this administration's appreciation of the important role being played by the judiciary as an arm of government in a country which is committed to the rule of law and the ideals of justice."

This is the basis of the increasing attacks on the government that it frequently fails to adhere to the sacred principle of the supremacy of the law. There have been accusations of contemptuous disregard by government for unfavorable rulings handed down by judges. Apart from flouting court judgments the government has also been accused of playing dangerous tricks in the appointment, promotion, discipline and removal of judges which compel the bench to play according to the dictates of the executive arm of government.

Former NBA [Nigerian Bar Association] President, Mr Alao Aka-Bashorun supported this view when he said the judiciary is being prone to carrying out governmental policies rather than doing justice to the parties. Said he: "All those judges who have told the government 'I'm sorry, I don't agree with these views', they lose their jobs. Those who are not sacked outright, stagnate without a change of moving to the higher benches or have their juniors moved over and above them". To Mr Femi Falana, a lawyer in Aka-Bashorun's Chambers, Colonel Rasaki's criticism doesn't come as a surprise, since according to him, "most military regimes in Africa have always tried to suppress a judge who belongs to the activist school of thought".

Falana traced the origin of the activist school of jurisprudence to the USA at a period "when both the law and the judiciary became discredited in the West." He explained that "judicial activism is not a radical approach to the interpretation of laws" but "an honest attempt to give bourgeois jurisprudence a human face and more importantly a response to the challenge posed by the marxist school of jurisprudence which he says is a "mish-mash between marxism and liberalism". He added that judicial activism is taken as "a serious challenge and affront to the executive, whereas it is only a way of telling the executives that judges as umpires in dispute between the state and the citizenry, need to pretend that there is equality before them and no one is above the law which to him is the essence of the rule of law.

Lagos Lawyer Kanmi Isola-Osoba buttresses this view maintaining that those who believe that the judiciary should be activist are nationalistic and they give guidance that definitely favors the common man. Ever more so, where there is ambiguity in enactment and government policies, Osoba who believes that Governor Rasaki may not know what he is talking about, adds that

without such activism in the judiciary "the common man could easily be intimidated". If both Osobu and Falana see dark days ahead for the judiciary, following the statement of Colonel Rasaki, they may not be the only ones.

Last Wednesday during a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks, the Nigerian Bar Association [NBA], led by its President Charles Idehen, offered what could be interpreted as safeguards for judges from the executive arm of government. According to the association, it wanted a statutory provision to be made for the formal consultation with the NBA before persons are appointed to the bench or promoted thereafter. In effect, the association recommended that before judges are removed from the bench the lawyers' body must be consulted.

As regards the controversial Decree 2 the NBA demanded for concessions which included that period of detention must be authorized only by one signatory and that there should be a review panel made up of at least members with a retired justice of the Supreme Court heading such a panel.

In what observers see as offering the proverbial olive branch by the executive, President Babangida directed the Minister of Justice and Attorney-general of the federation, Prince Bola Ajibola to begin discussions with the association over what is now viewed as sensitive issues. He declared: I assure you that government will respond within 24 hours if you succeed in reaching an agreement (with the justice minister).

With this, it now appears that the debate over judicial activism and the rule of law, which had hitherto been couched in ambiguity is set to occupy the center stage in government's efforts to retain the tempo of its human rights policy.

***Smugglers Blamed for Wheat Production Shortfall**

34000250B London AFRICA ANALYSIS
in English 10 Nov 89 p 10

[Text] Lagos. Wheat smugglers are being blamed by the Nigerian government for the continuing shortfall in local wheat production. Despite huge stable subsidies, a total ban on wheat imports, and the announcement of a mandatory life sentence for wheat smugglers, wheat flour—and, increasingly, bread—has continued to pour across the borders from neighbouring Benin, Niger and Cameroon.

Having invested millions of naira and much prestige in a bid to make Nigeria self-sufficient in wheat (*Africa Analysis passim*), the government is determined that the scheme will be made to work. At a recent meeting between the chief of general staff, Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, the governors of wheat-producing states and representatives of the flour millers' association of Nigeria, Aikhomu promised that the government

would continue to deal ruthlessly with smugglers and that punishments would be extended to bakers and others who patronise them.

Aikhomu's statement follows reports from the wheat-producing areas in Kano, Bauchi, Sokoto, Borno and Katsina states which indicate that the goal of self-sufficiency is still a long way off. Reliable figures are not yet available, but various state authorities are admitting to falling short of targets. This, however, is being blamed on the still predominantly manual method of harvesting and on destruction by rodents.

Ironically, it is reported from Bauchi state that 'several tonnes' of locally grown wheat are still available and unsold. Part of the reason, however, seems to be the breakdown in a local state-owned processing plant, as well as the price being demanded for the wheat. Imported wheat, generally regarded as being of better quality, is still often sold at lower prices than the local variety.

Traders operating in border regions are also exploiting a loophole in the ban by importing truckloads of bread each day. Combined pressure from local millers, bakers, wheat producers and the government is likely to close the loophole before the end of the month.

Meanwhile, the great sugar crunch (*Africa Analysis* no. 84) continues. Although several larger companies have apparently managed to secure bulk supplies in recent weeks, it has been at a relatively high price and the supply situation has not much improved, with prices reflecting the shortage. On average, good quality sugar is selling at some 55 percent above prices prevailing in the six months leading up to the shortage.

***Prospects To Exploit Tar-Sand in Ondo Viewed**

34000251B Ikeja NEWSWATCH
in English 20 Nov 89 pp 35-36

[Article by Joseph Ode]

[Text] The village reeks of poverty. The walls of most of the mud houses have either partially collapsed or are on the verge of doing so. The brown zinc roofs show signs of age and the ravages of wind-storms. The only sign of government presence in the area is a bumpy colonial road that terminates in the village.

Yet, the people of Agbabu, about 15 kilometers from Ore in Ondo State, believe that they are sitting on black gold. Beneath their soil are large deposits of tar-sand, believed to be viable for commercial exploitation. The people of Agbabu are impatient to have that wealth tapped. "We want the government to start work immediately," Michael Akinmulero, the Baale (chief) of Agbabu, told NEWSWATCH, October 26. "Our primary demands is for government to exploit the deposits immediately."

Akinmulero may not have to wait too long to see that done. The committee set up by the federal government to work out strategies for the exploitation of the tar-sand

(bitumen) deposits has settled down to work. It has drawn up an implementation timetable. "We intend that within 18 months of the life of the committee, we should be there in the field, all things being equal," Kayode Omosebi, the committee secretary, told NEWSWATCH.

According to him, members of the committee have completed inspection tours of the bitumen site at the outcrops and sea-pages, not only in Ondo State but also in Ogun State, and they are trying to confirm the existence of the deposit in Bendel State.

One major decision which the committee has taken so far is that government should not directly embark on any gigantic bitumen exploitation project as in the cases of iron and steel, Ajaokuta and Itakpe and the paper mill at Iwopin. This, according to Omosebi, is to avoid a situation where it will turn out to be another white elephant project. He said what the committee is doing is to encourage private sector investors to go into direct production. The output, he said, would be shared out between the investors and the government, based on agreements to be worked out between them. "If possible, we don't want the government to put in a kobo," he said.

NEWSWATCH was told that the committee has started to receive proposals from interested investors to participate in the project. At least, 10 of such proposals have so far been received from companies from the United States, Canada and Nigeria. Two other firms were to have presented their proposals to the committee by October 31. Although NEWSWATCH was unable to get the details of the proposals, they were said to be related to financing, technology and machinery.

The state government appears satisfied with the committee's approach to the project and its achievements so far. Olabode George, a navy captain and governor of Ondo State, told NEWSWATCH that he is optimistic that within the next one year, the actual implementation would take place. "A lot has been done and I am sure before the end of this administration, you will see them (prospectors) all dotted like in oil fields rather than waiting for one gigantic (plant) that may take another 20 years to complete," he said.

The tar-sand deposits in Ondo and Ogun states were first discovered in the early 1900s, but the first attempts at commercial exploitation were made by the defunct Nigerian Bitumen Corporation, NBC, between 1908 and 1914. However, surface geological surveys were not carried out until Shell D'Arcy did so between 1922 and 1935 when it drilled four wells at Agbabu and other neighboring locations. Later in 1963, Tennessee (Nigeria) Incorporated acquired an open mining licence, OML, which enabled it to drill three other wells. Six additional shallow coreholes were also drilled by the company as part of its "Lekki corehole programme" in 1966. And although heavy crude oil (tar-sand) and gas were struck at shallow depths, they were plugged and abandoned.

Until 1974, nothing serious happened at the site except some individuals who paid short visits and wrote equally short reports containing field observations, laboratory test results and recommendations. It was the geological consultancy unit of the Obafemi Awolowo University, OAU, (then University of Ife), Ile-Ife, that carried out the most intensive and detailed studies of the tar-sand. Beginning with a short field report in 1974, the unit, led by Sylvester Adegoke, a professor of geology at the university and National Merit Award winner, has concluded three other major reports. The last one, concluded in 1980, was based on the drilling of 40 boreholes covering 17 square kilometers. The findings indicated that the tar-sand deposits were capable of sustaining a number of bitumen and heavy oil extracting plants. Preliminary estimates showed that there may be as much as 31 billion barrels of tar-sand oil in Ondo State alone, with the Agbabu neighborhood accounting for one billion barrels. The studies also showed that the oil component of the tar-sand deposits at Agbabu ranges between six percent and 30 percent. For commercial exploitation the minimum required oil saturation is six percent. The deposits in Ondo State are also said to have the advantage of a low clay content. "It means that there will be less environmental problems to cope with during oil exploitation than has been the case in Canada," the OAU consultants said.

Based on this report, the consultants gave several reasons why "the development of Ondo State tar-sand deposit should begin immediately." Some of them are based on the experiences of Canada and Venezuela, which show that, even where conventional crude oil is readily available, the production of synthetic crude oil (from tar-sand) is a viable economic venture at today's crude oil prices. In the case of Nigeria which totally depends on imports to support the heavy oil refinery in Kaduna, therefore, "national instinct for survival and self-reliance makes it imperative for the country to develop its own resources, no matter at what cost."

Another reason given by the experts was that the total development of the tar-sand would take about 10-15 years of hard and sustained work. So, they argue that if Nigeria were to begin in earnest now, positive results would not come until the middle of the 1990s. They also suggest that development should initially be geared towards meeting the needs of the Kaduna refinery. The oil saved by ending the current exchange of 50,000 barrels per day, bpd, with Venezuela, they say, could be sold directly and the funds generated (estimated at N315 million per annum if Kaduna functions at full capacity) could be used for development of other sectors. It means that over a 10-year period, the real cost of Venezuelan oil products to Nigeria will be at least N3.2 billion. "This is about all that is required to develop our local tar-sand resources. With the commercialization of the less capital intensive in-situ (enhanced oil recovery mining technique) plants, Nigeria's prospect for developing its tar-sand resources, even in this period of depression, is much brighter," the OAU geologists said.

Moreover, the development of tar-sand mining and extraction plants, according to the geologists, would offer Nigeria one of the best opportunities for technological advancement. The mine, they say, would become one of the largest open cast mines offering engineers and operators unlimited scope to adapt mining equipment and technology to suit Nigeria's special requirement. In the light of these potential benefits, the geologists recommend that "the industrial development of the Ondo State tar-sand should be treated as a national project on the same priority as the iron and steel, petrochemical and liquefied natural gas, LNG, projects." The consultants have, therefore, suggested four lines of action to accelerate the pace of the development of the tar-sand. First, is a comprehensive technical economical feasibility survey to include an appraisal of available technology options and the legal and institutional framework. Secondly, they have called for a detailed exploration in Ondo, Ogun, Bendel and Lagos states to establish the total reserves. In addition, they want pilot plants which have prospects for being upgraded into viable commercial plants to be established. Finally, the consultants recommend the provision of a national programme for exploration and utilization of heavy oil.

Government's first reaction to these findings and recommendations was an attempt by the Shagari administration to set up an implementation committee. That committee, however, did not see the light of day because of disagreement between the federal ministries of petroleum resources and mines, power and steel over which of them or their agencies should be in charge of the committee and hence the project. George told NEWSWATCH that it was for this reason the new committee set up by President Ibrahim Babangida after his visit to the tar-sand site in January was put under the presidency. The committee, inaugurated June 13 this year, is headed by M.O. Feyide, publisher of the NIGERIAN PETROLEUM NEWS and former secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. Officials of Ondo, Ogun and Bendel states governments as well as those of the federal ministry of mines, power and steel are represented on the committee.

Omosebi told NEWSWATCH that the committee has received tremendous cooperation from the federal government, in particular the ministry of mines, power and steel. The same, he said, goes for the governments of Ondo, Ogun and Bendel states. To date, the committee has received N2 million for its activities from the federal government for the establishment of its office in Akure. However, before the federal government came into the

picture, the Ondo State government footed most of the bills for the studies carried out on the tar-sand deposits. As at January this year when Babangida visited the site, the state had spent over N2.8 million. The bulk of this amount went into geological and mining exploration, pilot plant and laboratory tests in Nigeria and Germany and other geological investigations. In August, George told media executives in Lagos that an additional N40 million would be required for further feasibility studies on the project.

The implementation committee, however, feels the studies already carried out are sufficient for now. Said Omosebi: "The committee does not encourage the carrying out of feasibility studies for their own sake. Its stand is that any feasibility study must be part of an implementation package. In fact, our primary focus is implementation and not endless feasibility studies."

Sierra Leone

Israeli Suspected of Currency Violations

AB2812210989 London BBC World Service
in English 1615 GMT 28 Dec 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Sierra Leone-based company (N.R. Skipper) looks like it is in trouble again. The Israeli-owned firm is a big importer of rice and at one stage last year, there were calls for the company to be expelled from Sierra Leone. Now, questions are being asked about the company's diamond connections. From Freetown, Ortis John telexed this report.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Sierra Leone police yesterday seized a vehicle which contained 57 million leones in cash, approximately half of which is alleged to belong to an Israeli businessman who is managing director of (N.R. Skipper), Mr (Nie Goas). The vehicle, which is owned by a Sierra Leone bank, was stopped by the police 38 miles from the capital, Freetown, and was traveling toward the diamond-mining district of Kono in the northeast of the country. Mr (Goas), who has faced a great deal of criticism over his business activities in diamond exporting and rice importation since he set up in Sierra Leone 2 years ago, is now suspected of having broken Sierra Leone's new currency control and economic sabotage act.

This morning, a team of criminal investigators made a surprise search at (Nie Goas') office at Kabassa Lodge, home of the former president, the late Siaka Stevens. The police did not, however, disclose the motive for the search. [end recording]

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